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YOUNG ENGLISH SCHOLAR's

COMPLETE

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By R. GENTLEMAN.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

A COMPENDIOUS

ENGLISH GRAMMAR,

DIVIDED INTO

SHORT LESSONS.

INTRODUCTION.

LESSON I.

GRAMMAR is an art, which inſtructs us in the right uſe of language.

The ENGLISH GRAMMAR is a ſyſtem of rules for ſpeaking and writing the Engliſh language with propriety.

Grammar hath relation to WORDS, and SENTENCES.

A WORD is the ſmalleſt ſignificant part of ſpeech.

A SENTENCE is an aſſemblage of words in juſt form and connection, expreſſing a complete ſenſe.

WORDS may be conveniently arranged under the following claſſes: NOUN, PRONOUN, ADJECTIVE, VERB, PARTICIPLE, ADVERB, CONJUNCTION, PREPOSITION, and INTERJECTION.

LESSON II.

Of NOUNS.

A NOUN or SUBSTANTIVE is the name of whatever we diſtinctly perceive, underſtand, or diſcourſe of;* as a *man*, a *tree*, *goodneſs*, *truth*.

Nouns may be divided into COMMON and PROPER.

A noun *common* belongs to all of a kind; as a *man*, a *city*, a *river*.

A noun *proper* is the name of an individual of a kind; as *Julius Cæſar*, *London*, *The Danube*.

The terminations or endings of nouns are changed on account of NUMBER, CASE, and GENDER.

LESSON III.

Of NUMBER.

THERE are two NUMBERS, the SINGULAR and the PLURAL.

The *ſingular* number ſpeaketh but of one; as a *ſong*.

The *plural* number expreſſeth more than one; as *ſongs*.

Some nouns want the ſingular number; as *aſhes*, *lungs*, *news*, &c.

Some have no plural; as the names of VIRTUES and VICES, *juſtice*, *temperance*, &c. of METALS, as *braſs*, *gold*, &c. with many others, and all PROPER NAMES.†

In ſeveral the ſingular and plural terminations are alike; as *ſheep*, *deer*.

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* DIRECTION. If therefore we prefix the words "I ſpeak of,"—whatever word completes the ſenſe is a noun; as I ſpeak of *virtue*, *wiſdom*, *gold*.

† Some words taken from foreign languages retain their original plurals; as *cherub*, *cherubim*; *ſeraph*, *ſeraphim*; *erratum*, *errata*; *phænomenon*, *phænomena*; *radius*, *radii*; *beau*, *beaux*, &c.

The

The plural number is generally formed by adding *s* or *es* to the ſingular; as *river, rivers*; *fiſh, fiſhes.**

But many plurals are formed irregularly; as *man, men*; *foot, feet*; *child, children*; *ox, oxen.*

If the ſingular end in *y*, preceded by a conſonant, the plural ſhall end in *ies*; as *beauty, beauties.*

LESSON IV.

Of CASE.

THERE are two CASES, the NOMINATIVE, and the POSSESSIVE.

The *nominative* caſe is the name itſelf; as *George.*

The *poſſeſſive* denotes property or poſſeſſion; as *George*'s book.

The poſſeſſive is formed by adding *s*, with an apoſtrophe before it, to the nominative.

When ſeveral names are coupled together, in the poſſeſſive caſe, the apoſtrophe with *s* may be joined to the laſt of them, and underſtood to the reſt; as *John, James*, and *Robert's horſe.*

But to a plural ending in *s*, and ſometimes to a ſingular in *ſs*, the apoſtrophe only is added; as the *ſoldiers'* valour; for *righteouſneſs'* ſake.

If the term denoting property or poſſeſſion, conſiſt of ſeveral words, the apoſtrophe is uſually ſubjoined to the laſt of them; as *the king of Great-Britain's* army.

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* Many words ending in *f* or *fe* make their plurals in *ves*; as *calf, calves*; *knife, knives*; others follow the general rule, as *grief, griefs*, &c.

LESSON V

Of GENDER.

NOUNS have properly two GENDERS; the MASCULINE to denote the male kind; and the FEMININE to denote the female.

When there is no diſtinction of ſex, a noun is ſaid to be of the NEUTER gender.*

The feminine gender is ſometimes expreſſed by adding *eſs* to the maſculine; as *lion*, *lioneſs*; but generally without regard to rule.†

Inflection of a regular Noun.

Sing.	Nom. *River*,	Poſſ. *River's*
Plur.	Nom. *Rivers*,	Poſſ. *Rivers'*.‡

* When perſonified, the following words are conſidered as maſculines; *ſun*, *time*, *ſleep*, *death*; but *virtue* and *vice* with their ſpecies, the *ſoul*, the *earth*, the *moon*, the *church*, *religion*, *nature*, *fortune*, *ſhip*, *veſſel*, *gun*, with the names of *countries* and *cities*, are feminine.

† Many maſculines in *tor*, make their feminine, in *trix*; as *executor*, *executrix*. *Hero* makes *heroine*. The diſtinction of ſex is frequently denoted by different words, as,

Male.	*Female.*	*Male.*	*Female.*
Bachelor,	Maid.	Lord,	Lady.
Brother,	Siſter.	Man,	Woman.
Buck,	Doe.	Milter,	Spawner.
Bull,	Cow.	Nephew,	Niece.
Bullock,	Heifer.	Ram,	Ewe.
Cock,	Hen.	Son,	Daughter.
Drake,	Duck.	Sloven,	Slut.
Friar,	Nun.	Stag,	Hind.
Gander,	Gooſe.	Uncle,	Aunt.
Horſe,	Mare.	Widower,	Widow.
King,	Queen.		

‡ The poſſeſſive plural is ſeldom uſed. We generally chuſe to expreſs the ſame idea by the help of the prepoſition *of*; as *the banks of the rivers*, rather than *the rivers' banks*.

Inflection of an irregular Noun.

Sing.	Nom.	*Child,*	Poſſ.	*Child's*
Plur.	Nom.	*Children.*	Poſſ.	*Children's.*

LESSON VI.

Of PRONOUNS.

A PRONOUN is a word uſed inſtead of a noun; as *I* for *my name*; *he* for *his name.*

Pronouns may be conſidered with reſpect to PERSON, GENDER, CASE, and NUMBER.

There are three *perſons* anſwering to the different ſubjects of diſcourſe.

The *firſt* perſon is, when the ſpeaker ſpeaks of himſelf, as *I*; or himſelf jointly with others, as *we.*

The *ſecond* perſon is put for the perſon or perſons ſpoken to: as *thou, ye.*

The *third* perſon is, when we ſpeak concerning any other perſon or thing, as *he, ſhe, it.*

Note, Every noun and pronoun is of the third perſon, except *I* plural *we,* and *thou* plural *you* or *ye.*

But if an addreſs be made to any particular perſon or thing, it becomes of the *ſecond* perſon.

As *O ſun! O moon!* that is, *O thou* ſun! *O thou* moon.

The *firſt* and *ſecond* perſons have no diſtinction of gender.

In the *third* perſon the pronouns HE, SHE, and IT, are reſpectively MASCULINE, FEMININE, and NEUTER.

LESSON VII.

PRONOUNS, like unto nouns, are inflected with NUMBER and CASE.

Some pronouns have a case peculiar to themselves, which is called the *objective* or *oblique*, and follows verbs and prepositions.

Inflection of Pronouns.

Sing.	Nom.	*I,*	Poss.	*Mine,*	Objec.	*Me.*
Plur.	Nom.	*We,*	Poss.	*Ours,*	Objec.	*Us.*
Sing.	Nom.	*Thou,*	Poss.	*Thine,*	Objec.	*Thee.*
Plur.	Nom.	*You* or *ye,*	Poss.	*Yours,*	Objec.	*You.*
Sing.	Nom.	*He,*	Poss.	*His,*	Objec.	*Him.*
Plur.	Nom.	*They,*	Poss.	*Theirs,*	Objec.	*Them.*
Sing.	Nom.	*She,*	Poss.	*Hers,*	Objec.	*Her.*
Plur.	Nom.	*They,*	Poss.	*Theirs,*	Objec.	*Them.*
Sing.	Nom.	*It,*	Poss.	*Its,*	Objec.	*It.*
Plur.	Nom.	*They,*	Poss.	——	Objec.	*Them.*
Sing.	Nom.	*One,*	Poss.	*One's*	Objec.	*One.*
Plur.	Nom.	*Ones,*	Poss.	——	Objec.	*Ones.*
Sing.	Nom.	*Other,*	Poss.	*Other's,*	Objec.	*Other.*
Plur.	Nom.	*Others,*	Poss.	*Others',*	Objec.	*Others*

Who, *which*, and *that*, are termed *relatives*, because they relate to a preceding or following noun.

Who is thus declined:

Sing.	Nom.	*Who,*
and	Poss.	*Whose,*
Plur.	Objec.	*Whom.*

In like manner is declined its compound *whosoever.*

Sing.	Nom.	*Whosoever,*
and	Poss.	*Whosesoever,*
Plur.	Objec.	*Whomsoever.*

LESSON

LESSON VIII.

Of ADJECTIVES.

AN ADJECTIVE expreſſeth ſome quality or property of a noun, to which it requires to be united;* as *great, wiſe, good.*

Adjectives change their termination only on account of COMPARISON.

Except *this*, plur. *theſe*; *that*, plur. *thoſe*; *enough*, plur. *enow.*†

There are three degrees of compariſon; the POSITIVE, the COMPARATIVE, and the SUPERLATIVE.

The *poſitive* expreſſeth the ſimple quality; as *hard.*

The *comparative* ſomewhat increaſeth the ſignification of the poſitive; as *harder.*

The *ſuperlative* expreſſeth quality in the higheſt degree; as *hardeſt.*

LESSON IX.

Example of the Compariſon of Adjectives.

Poſitive.	*Comparative.*	*Superlative.*
Hard	hard*er*	hard*eſt*
Wiſe	wiſe*r*	wiſe*ſt*
Lovely	lovel*ier*	lovel*ieſt.*

* An adjective therefore always refers to a ſubſtantive expreſſed or underſtood.

An adjective will admit the word *thing* after it, as a GOOD THING. Moſt adjectives alſo may be compared; as *fair, fairer, faireſt.*

† *Enough* ſeems applied to quantity, and *enow* to number; as *money enough; books enow.*

The following adjectives are compared irregularly, viz.

Poſ.	*Comp.*	*Superl.*
Good,	better,	beſt.
Bad,	worſe,	worſt.
Little,	leſs,	leaſt.
Much,	more,	moſt.
Near,	nearer,	neareſt and next.
Late,	later,	lateſt and laſt.
Far,	farther,	fartheſt.

Adjectives, which cannot be increaſed in ſignification, do not admit of compariſon; as *all*, *every*, &c.

Many adjectives, and eſpecially thoſe that conſiſt of ſeveral ſyllables, are compared by the help of particles; as *extraordinary*, *more extraordinary*, *moſt extraordinary*.

In ſome words the ſuperlative is formed by adding the termination *moſt*; as *utmoſt*, *foremoſt*, *undermoſt*, *uppermoſt*, *outmoſt*, *inmoſt*.

Certain adjectives derived from pronouns are called *pronominal*; as

My, *thy*, *our*, *your*, *his*, *her*, and *their*.

Others with leſs propriety are ſo named, becauſe their ſubſtantives are frequently underſtood; as

Which, *what*, *each*, *either*, *whether*, the *ſame*,
This, *that*, *any*, *ſome*, and the like.

Which and *what are* alſo called *relatives*, and when a queſtion is aſked they are termed *interrogatives*,

LESSON X.

ARTICLES.

ARTICLES are the words *a*, or *an*, and *the*, uſed before nouns, to determine the ſignification.

A, or *an*, relates to one of a kind, but not one in particular; as *a man*, *a ſhip*.

Hence it is called the *indefinite* article.

Note.

Note. *A* is uſed before a conſonant, and *an* before a vowel, or *h* not ſounded.

The ſignifies, that ſome particular perſon or thing is referred to; as *the man, the ſhip.*

Hence it is called the *definite* article.

A or *an*, is applied only to nouns in the *ſingular* number. *The* is uſed before nouns in *either* number.

Where no article is prefixed, the ſubſtantive is taken in a general, and comprehenſive ſenſe; *as Man is mortal.*

LESSON XI.

*Of VERBS.**

A VERB affirmeth ſomewhat of a noun, and betokeneth *to do, to be,* or *to be in ſome ſtate*; as the bird *flies*; John *is diligent*; Peter *ſleeps.*

The noun concerning which it affirms, is called the SUBJECT of the verb.†

There are two kinds of verbs, TRANSITIVE and INTRANSITIVE.

A verb is called *tranſitive,* when its meaning paſſes from the ſubject to an OBJECT,‡ or following noun; as Hannabal *defeated* the Romans.

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* DIRECTION. Whatever word makes a complete ſentence with a noun, is a verb. It may alſo be diſtinguiſhed by admitting the perſonal pronouns before it; as *I love, thou loveſt,* &c. It is called a VERB or WORD, as being the chief word in every ſentence.

† The ſubject of the verb is the word that anſwers to the queſtion *who,* or *what?* before the verb; as *the bird flies. What flies?* Anſ. *The bird.*

‡ The object anſwers to the queſtion *whom* or *what?* after the verb; as *Hannibal defeated the Romans. Hannibal defeated whom?* Anſ. *The Romans.*

A verb

A verb is called *intranſitive* or *neuter*, when its meaning doth not require an object or following noun; as they *laugh*, we *rejoice*.

A verb is inflected with NUMBER, PERSON, TIME, and MODE.

There are two NUMBERS, the *ſingular* and the *plural*; and three PERSONS in each number.

A verb is of the *firſt perſon*, when preceded by *I* or *we*;

Of the *ſecond perſon*, when preceded by a noun or pronoun in the *ſecond perſon*; as *thou*, *ye*;

And when any other noun or pronoun becomes the ſubject of the verb, it is of the *third perſon*.

There are two TENSES or TIMES; the *preſent*, and the *preterite* or *paſt*.

LESSON XII.

Of MODES.

A VERB hath four MODES;* the *indicative*, the *imperative*, the *ſubjunctive*, and the *infinitive*.

The *indicative mode* declareth ſomewhat, as *thou loveſt*; or aſketh a queſtion, as *loveſt thou?*

The *imperative* entreateth or commandeth; as *love thou*.

The *ſubjunctive* is uſed to expreſs doubt or uncertainty† after the words *although*, *if*, *whomſoever*, *unleſs*, &c. as *unleſs he love*.

The *infinitive mode*‡ has commonly the ſign *to* before it, and in *ſignification* is like unto a noun; as *boys love to play*, i. e. *boys love play*.

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* A MODE ſignifies the particular manner in which a verb expreſſes its meaning.

† For if no uncertainty be implied after the words *although*, *if*, &c. the verb retains the indicative mode.

‡ So called becauſe it hath no diſtinction or limits of number and perſon.

LESSON XIII.

Of PARTICIPLES.

A PARTICIPLE is derived from a verb, and has the nature both of the verb and of the adjective.*

A verb hath two PARTICIPLES, one of the *preſent*, and another of the *preterite tenſe*.

The participle preſent ends in *ing*; as *loving*.

The participle preterite of a regular verb ends in *ed*; as *loved*.

Inflection of a regular verb.

To learn.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Preſent Tenſe.

Sing.	*I learn,*	*Thou learneſt,*	*He learneth* or *learns.*
Plur.	*We learn,*	*Ye learn,*	*They learn.*

Preterite Tenſe.

Sing.	*I learned,*	*Thou learnedſt*	*He learned.*
Plur.	*We learned,*	*Ye learned,*	*They learned.*

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing. *Learn,* or *learn thou.*
Plur. *Learn,* or *learn ye.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Preſent Tenſe.

Sing.	*If I learn,*	*If thou learn,*	*If he learn.*
Plur.	*If we learn,*	*If ye learn,*	*If they learn.*

* When a participle loſes its reſpect to time, it becomes a mere adjective; as *a learned man.*

Preterite

Preterite Tenſe.

Sing. *If I learn*ed, *If thou learn*ed, *If he learn*ed.
Plur. *If we learn*ed, *If ye learn*ed, *If they learn*ed

INFINITIVE MODE.

To learn.

PARTICIPLES.

Preſent. *Learn*ing, Preterite. *Learn*ed.

LESSON XIV.

MANY verbs form both the preterite tenſe and the preterite participle irregularly ; as

Infin. Mode. To	*Pret. Tenſe.*	*Partic. Preterite.*
Ariſe	aroſe	ariſen
Begin	began	begun
bid	bade	bidden
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
Chuſe	choſe	choſen
crow	crew	crowed
Dare	durſt*	dared
Eat	ate	eaten
Fall	fell	fallen
Get	got, gat	gotten
Heave	hove	hoven
Know	knew	known
Lay†	laid	laid

* When *dare* ſignifies to challenge, it is always inflected in the regular form.

† It is a common miſtake to confound this verb, which ſignifies *to place*, with the neuter verb *to lie*; as *Where did you* lay *laſt night* ; inſtead of *Where did you* lie *laſt night ?*

lie

Infin. Mode. To	*Pret. Tenſe.*	*Partic. Preterite.*
lie	lay	lain
Melt	melted	molten
Pay	paid	paid
Ride	rode	ridden
See	ſaw	ſeen
ſeethe	ſeethed	ſodden
ſhrink	ſhrank	ſhrunk
ſpring	ſprang, ſprung	ſprung
ſwear	ſwore, ſware	ſworn
Tear	tore, tare	torn
Wear	wore	worn
weave	wove	woven
write	wrote	written

And many others.*

The preterite participle generally ends in *d*, *t*, or *n*, as *loved*, *taught*, *ſlain*.

Other circumſtances in the time and manner of verbs, are expreſſed by the help of certain verbs called AUXILIARIES.

LESSON XV.

THE principal auxiliary verbs are as follows.

TO DO.†

INDICATIVE MODE.

Preſent Tenſe.

Sing.	*I do*,	*Thou doeſt* or *doſt*,	*He doth* or *does*.
Plur.	*We do*,	*Ye do*,	*They do*.

* See the Grammars of *Dr. Aſh*, *Dr. Prieſtley*, and the *Rev. Mr. Harriſon*.

† *Do* expreſſes the meaning with greater energy; as "Indeed I *do* ſpeak truth."

Preterite Tenſe.

Sing.	*I did,*	*Thou didſt,*	*He did.*
Plur.	*We did,*	*Ye did,*	*They did.*

IMPER. SUBJUNCT. &c.

PARTICIPLES.

Preſent, *doing.* Preterite, *done.*

TO HAVE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Preſent Tenſe.

Sing.	*I have,*	*Thou haſt,*	*He hath* or *has.*
Plur.	*We have,*	*Ye have,*	*They have.*

Preterite Tenſe.

Sing.	*I had*	*Thou hadſt,*	*He had.*
Plur.	*We had,*	*Ye had,*	*They had.*

SUBJUNCTIVE, INFINITIVE, &c.

PARTICIPLES.

Preſent, *having.* Preterite, *had.*

LESSON XVI.

TO BE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Preſent Tenſe.

Sing.	*I am,*	*Thou art,*	*He is.*
Plur.	*We are,*	*Ye are.*	*They are.*

Preterite Tenſe.

Sing.	*I was,*	*Thou waſt,*	*He was.*
Plur.	*We were,*	*Ye were,*	*They were.*

IMPE-

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Be or *be thou.* *Be* or *be ye.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Sing.	*If I be,*	*If thou be,*	*If he be.*
Plur.	*If we be,*	*If ye be,*	*If they be.*

Preterite Tenſe.

Sing.	*If I were,*	*If thou wert,*	*If he were.*
Plur.	*If we were,*	*If ye were,*	*If they were.*

PARTICIPLES.

Preſent, *being.* Preterite, *been.*

LESSON XVII.

THE verbs *ſhall, will, may, can,* have two forms, the one ABSOLUTE, the other CONDITIONAL.

SHALL.

Abſolute Form.

Sing.	*I ſhall,*	*Thou ſhalt,*	*He ſhall.*
Plur.	*We ſhall,*	*Ye ſhall,*	*They ſhall.*

Conditional Form.

Sing.	*I ſhould,*	*Thou ſhouldeſt,*	*He ſhould.*
Plur.	*We ſhould,*	*Ye ſhould,*	*They ſhould.*

In like manner is declined WILL, conditional form WOULD.

Shall, in the firſt perſon, ſimply *foretels*; in the the ſecond and third perſons, it *promiſes, engages, commands,* or *threatens.*

Will, in the firſt perſon, *promiſes*, *engages*, or *threatens*; in the ſecond and third perſons, it only *foretels*.*

LESSON XVIII.

MAY.†

Abſolute Form.

Sing.	*I may*,	*Thou mayeſt*,	*He may.*
Plur.	*We may*,	*Ye may*,	*They may.*

Conditional.

Sing.	*I might*,	*Thou mighteſt*,	*He might.*
Plur.	*We might*,	*Ye might*,	*They might.*

CAN.‡

Abſolute Form.

Sing.	*I can*	*Thou canſt*,	*He can.*
Plur.	*We can*,	*Ye can*,	*They can.*

Conditional.

Sing.	*I could*,	*Thou couldeſt*,	*He could.*
Plur.	*We could*,	*Ye could*,	*They could.*

The verb MUST is undeclined.§

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* But when a queſtion is aſked, the ſignification of theſe verbs is materially affected. *Shall*, in the firſt and third perſon, conſults the *will of another*; as *Shall I walk or ride?*

And *will*, in the ſecond perſon, implies *intention* as well as event; as *Will you go to the race?*

Note. Will, when a principal verb, is regularly inflected; as *I will, thou willeſt.*

† *May* ſignifies *right*, *liberty*, or *poſſibility*.

‡ *Can* ſignifies the *power* of doing any thing.

§ *Muſt* implies *neceſſity*.

LESSON XIX.

Inflection of an irregular Verb.

TO GO.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Preterite Tenſe.

Sing.	*I went,*	*Thou wenteſt,*	*He went.*
Plur.	*We went,*	*Ye went,*	*They went.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Preterite Tenſe.

Sing.	*If I went,*	*If thou went,*	*If he went.*
Plur.	*If we went,*	*If ye went,*	*If they went.*

PARTICIPLES.

Preſent. *going.* Preterite. *gone.*

In all other modes and tenſes, the regular form is obſerved.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

OUGHT.

Preſent, and Preterite Tenſes.

I ought,	*Thou oughteſt,*	*He ought.*
We ought,	*Ye ought,*	*They ought.*

QUOTH.

Quoth I, quoth he or ſhe.

WIST.

I wiſt, he wiſt, we wiſt, ye wiſt, they wiſt.

WOT.

I wot, he wot, we wot, ye wot, they wot.

LESSON XX.

Of ADVERBS.

ADVERBS are contractions of ſentences, or parts of a ſentence, generally ſerving to denote ſome circumſtance or manner of an action.

The principal are thoſe,

Of TIME; as *now, often, ſometimes, to-day, then, ever, never, &c.*

Of PLACE; as *where, here, hence, thence, whither, thither, &c.*

Of NUMBER; as *once, twice, thrice, &c.*

Of AFFIRMING and DENYING; as *yes, no, truly, not, &c.*

And of QUALITY, which are very numerous, and uſually end in *ly*; as *mercifully, juſtly.*

They are frequently added to verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs; as *he reads* well; *he is* very *diligent*; *he is* not *greatly to be blamed.*

Some adverbs are compared; as *often, oftener, oftenеſt.*

Some are irregularly compared like the adjectives from which they are derived; as *much, more, moſt*; *little, leſs, leaſt.*

LESSON XXI.

Of CONJUNCTIONS.

A CONJUNCTION joineth ſentences together, and ſhews the manner of their dependance upon each other; as *Peter, John,* and *James run,**

* Which may be reſolved into three ſentences, viz *Peter runs, John runs, James runs.*

Of

Of conjunctions ſome are *copulative*, and ſome are *diſjunctive*.

A conjunction *copulative* continues the ſame ſenſe; as *and*, *alſo*.

A *diſjunctive* expreſſes an oppoſition of meaning; as *but*, *although*, *unleſs*.*

Of PREPOSITIONS.†

A PREPOSITION is uſed to ſhew the relation of words to each other; as *He went* from *Mancheſter*, through *Derby* to *London*.

Of INTERJECTIONS.

An INTERJECTION is a word expreſſing a ſudden emotion of the mind; as *alas*, *O*, *fie*.

LESSON XXII.

Of SYNTAX, or the RIGHT CONSTRUCTION *of SENTENCES.*

SYNTAX may be conſidered with reſpect to CONCORD, GOVERNMENT, and POSITION.

Concord is when words are required to be in like number, caſe, gender, or perſon.

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* The principal conjunctions are, *again*, *albeit*, *alſo*, *although*, *and*, *as*, *becauſe*, *both*, *but*, *either*, *elſe*, *except*, *for*, *however*, *if*, *indeed*, *leſt*, *moreover*, *neither*, *nevertheleſs*, *nor*, *notwithſtanding*, *or*, *ſave*, *ſeeing*, *ſince*, *ſo*, *than*, *that*, *therefore*, *though*, *whereas*, *wherefore*, *whether*.

† Moſt prepoſitions are contained in the following catalogue.

Above, *about*, *after*, *againſt*, *amidſt*, *around*, *at*, *before*, *behind*, *below*, *beneath*, *beſide*, *between*, *betwixt*, *beyond*, *by*, *down*, *for*, *from*, *in*, *into*, *nigh*, *of*, *off*, *on*, *over*, *out*, *through*, *throughout*, *to*, *towards*, *under*, *underneath*, *until*, *up*, *upon*, *with*, *within*, *without*.

Government

Government is when one word cauſes another to be in ſome caſe or form.

Poſition is the proper arrangement of words.

RULES of CONCORD.

I. The verb agrees with its ſubject in number and perſon.

EXAMPLE. *I learn. Thou improveſt. He reads. We perceive. Ye underſtand. They write. The roſe withers. The birds fly. I grieved. Thou laughedſt. Peter wept. We danced. Ye played. They ſang.*

LESSON XXIII.

II. TWO or more ſubjects of the ſingular number, with a copulative conjunction between them, require a verb plural.*

England and Scotland are *ſeparated by the Tweed. Pope, Addiſon, and Swift were cotemporary. Knowledge and virtue* are *preferable to riches.*

III. A noun of multitude may be joined either to the ſingular or plural number of the verb.†

The people rejoiceth. *The people* rejoice. *The parliament* are *aſſembled. The army* is *diſbanded.*

IV. Sometimes an infinitive mode, ſometimes a clauſe of a ſentence becomes the ſubject of the verb.

---

* Different ſubjects connected by a disjunctive conjunction require a ſingular verb; as *Temerity or diffidence* is *alike unfavourable to ſucceſs.*

† It is proper however to conſider whether the noun convey a ſingular or plural idea. The following ſentences are faulty in this reſpect. "And reſtores to this *iſland* "that tranquillity and repoſe to which *they* had been "ſtrangers." "What Reaſon *have the church* of Rome "to talk of modeſty in this caſe." *Iſland* and *church* are not collective nouns. LOWTH.

To

To err *is human*; to forgive *divine*. To mourn without meaſure *is folly*; not to mourn at all *inſenſibility*.

V. The adjectives *this*, *that*, and *enough* agree with their ſubſtantives in number.

This man is wiſe. Theſe men are happy. That boy is playful. Thoſe boys are diligent. There is food enough. We have apples enow.

LESSON XXIV.

VI. PRONOUNS muſt correſpond in number and gender with the nouns which they repreſent.

Virgil is called the prince of Latin poets. He *was born at Mantua.*

Agrippina was the wife of Claudius: and ſhe *is ſaid to have poiſoned him in order to make her ſon emperor.*

VII. The relative is of the ſame number and perſon as its antecedent, and the verb agrees with it accordingly.

Thou *who* hateſt *reproof art unwiſe.* He *who* is *diligent merits praiſe.* I *who* am *content do not envy.* *The* horſe *which* runs *will ſtumble.* *The* fiſhes *which* ſwim *will be caught.*

VIII. A noun or pronoun put in appoſition with another, *i. e.* in order to expreſs or explain its meaning more fully, ſhall be in the ſame caſe.

Auguſtus the Roman emperor, he *who ſucceeded Julius Cæſar, is variouſly deſcribed.*

William the Conqueror *was a powerful prince.*

LESSON XXV.

RULES of GOVERNMENT.

IX. THE pronoun coming before the verb muſt be in the nominative caſe.

I *walk.* Thou *ſeeſt.* We *love.* She *reads.* They *hear.*

X. The

X. The pronoun following the verb muſt be in the objective caſe.

I praiſe him. *Thou loveſt* me. *He blamed* them. *He admoniſhed* us. *We have found* you.

XI. But the verb *to be*, except in the infinitive mode, is followed by the nominative caſe of the pronoun.

This is he. *Who art* thou? *Is it* I? *We are* they. *I believe it* to be him.

XII. If there come no ſubject, expreſſed or underſtood, between the relative and the verb, the relative ſhall be the ſubject of the verb.

The boy who is *diligent ſhall be rewarded. They* that ſeek *wiſdom ſhall find her. Thoſe pleaſures are moſt to be valued*, which accompany *us, through the whole of our exiſtence.*

LESSON XXVI.

XIII. IF a ſubjective, expreſſed or underſtood, come between the relative *who* and the verb, the relative muſt be put in the objective caſe.

He is the man whom *the king delighteth to honour. Men commonly hate him* whom *they fear. The boys* whom *you ſent are returned.*

XIV. When a queſtion is aſked by the relative *who*, and the anſwer given by the pronoun only, they ſhall both be put in the ſame caſe.

Q. Who *chuſes to walk? A.* I.

Q. Whoſe *book is this? A.* Mine.

Q. Whom *did you ſee? A.* Him.

XV. The relation of property or poſſeſſion may be expreſſed by the poſſeſſive caſe.

The king's *forces were victorious. I admire* Thomſon's *works.* George's *horſe moves well. He extolled the* Soldiers' *valour.*

XVI. Adjectives denoting plurality are ſometimes joined to ſingular nouns of number, weight, and meaſure.

The

The Britiſh fleet conſiſted of twenty ſail. *He was followed by* ſix ſcore men. *He ſhot* ten brace *of partridges. I have* thirty head *of cattle.*

LESSON XXVII.

XVII. A VERB following another verb is put in the infinitive mode.

Boys love to play. *We deſire* to learn. *I rejoice* to ſee *my father and mother.*

XVIII. The particle *to* is uſually omitted after the verbs *bid, dare, feel, let, make, need, hear,* and *ſee.*

I bade him ſhut *the door. He dares not* tell *a lie. I will make him* confeſs. *I feel the fire* burn.

XIX. The participle preſent governs the objective caſe of the pronoun.

We were ſeeking him. *He was inſtructing* them. *He was admoniſhing* us.

XX. A noun or pronoun, when put abſolutely with a participle, *i. e.* without dependance on the reſt of the ſentence, ſhall be in the nominative caſe.

The ſun being *riſen, we purſued our journey.* The aſſembly being *diſmiſſed, we returned home.* He having *finiſhed his diſcourſe, Philip replied.*

LESSON XXVIII.

XXI. A NOUN or pronoun in the ſecond perſon may be put abſolutely in the nominative caſe.

Colonel, *I am your moſt obedient.—Let me aſk you one queſtion,* Sir Harry.

It muſt be ſo, Plato, *thou reaſon'ſt well.*

XXII. Prepoſitions govern the objective caſe of the pronoun.

I went with him. *He came to* me. *They ran before* us. *To* whom *did Peter give the book?*

XXIII. The

XXIII. The relative *who*, after the conjunction *than*, muſt be put in the objective caſe.

Titus, *than* whom *no prince was more beloved, ſucceeded his father Veſpaſion. I have been reading Cicero*, *than* whom *no writer is more eloquent.*

XXIV. Many conjunctions require other correſponding conjunctions; as,

Though *the houſe is ſmall*, yet *it is very convenient.* Whether *I ſhall come* or *not is uncertain. I* neither *love hunting* nor *fiſhing.*

I think Milton as *great a poet* as *Virgil. The greyhound is not* ſo *fierce* as *the maſtiff*; *nor is the maſtiff* ſo *ſwift* as *the greyhound. I was* ſo *tired*, that *I fell aſleep.*

LESSON XXIX.

XXV. THE conjunctions *and*, *nor*, *or*, and *than*, frequently connect like ſtates, caſes, modes, and tenſes.

Peter, James, *and* John *were aſleep. He is angry with* me, *and* you, *and* them. *It is better* to receive *than* to do *injury.*

XXVI. Auxiliary verbs muſt be joined either to the infinitive mode of the verb, or to one of its participles, but not to the preterite tenſe.

I do love, *Thou haſt* loved, *He is* writing. *We were* chidden. *Thou ſhouldeſt* attend. *He might* improve. *They could have* known. *Thou mighteſt have been* heard.

XXVII. *Who* relates to perſons, *which* to things, *that** may refer to either.

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* *That* is a relative when it may be changed into *who* or *which.*

After an adjective in the ſuperlative degree, *that* is generally uſed in preference to *who* or *which*; as *Hannibal was one of the greateſt generals* that *the world ever ſaw.*

See Prieſtley's Grammar.

The man, who *tells a lie, is wicked. The* graſs which *was cut yeſterday, is withered. The* boy, that *is diligent, ſhall be rewarded. The* nuts, that *you gave me, are bad.*

XXVIII. When *this* or its plural *theſe*, is contraſted with *that* or its plural *thoſe*; *this* or *theſe* refers to the latter, *that* or *thoſe* to the former word, clauſe, or ſentence.

Cheerfulneſs is preferable to mirth; this *may be conſidered as an act*, that *as a habit of the mind.*

What conſcience dictates to be done,
Or warns me not to do;
This *teach me more than hell to ſhun,*
That *more than heav'n purſue.*

POPE.

LESSON XXX.

RULES of POSITION.

XXIX. THE ſubject of affirmation uſually precedes the verb; as *fire burns, the bird flies.*

XXX. But when a queſtion is aſked, the ſubject either follows the verb; as *loveſt thou?* or comes between the auxiliary and the verb, as *doſt* thou *love?*

XXXI In like manner the ſubject follows the imperative mode of the verb; and the adjectives *here* and *there*; as *love thou. There was a man.*

XXXII. The adjective uſually precedes the noun with which it is connected; as *a worthy man.**

* The article commonly precedes both the ſubſtantive and adjective. But after certain words, as *all, many, ſo, as, how, too*, and perhaps ſome others, it is elegantly preceded by the adjective, and followed by its correſpondent ſubſtantive. *He ſpake in* ſo *affectionate* a *manner.* So *tall* a *man I never ſaw before.* Prieſtley.

XXXIII. But if ſome circumſtance depend upon the adjective, it follows the noun; as *a man worthy to be praiſed.*

LESSON XXXI.

XXXIV. ADJECTIVES that ſignify dimenſions generally follow the noun of meaſure.

The wall is ten foot high. *The river is two miles* broad, *The well is twelve yards* deep. *My horſe is fifteen hands* high.

XXXV. Adjectives frequently follow ſubſtantive verbs,* or the preterite participle.†

Solomon was wiſe. *Cicero was* eloquent. *He became* angry. *Ariſtides was called* juſt.

XXXVI. The infinitive mode follows the noun, adjective, or verb with which it is connected.

I deſire to learn. *I am deſirous* to learn. *I have a deſire* to learn.

XXXVII. A tranſitive verb or participle is followed by its object.

Alexandar killed Clitus. *He was building* a houſe.

XXXVIII. Verbs neuter may be followed by nouns of the ſame ſignification.

He died a natural death. He dreamed a dream. I ran a race.

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* Subſtantive verbs are thoſe that ſignify being or exiſtence.

† By an eaſy tranſpoſition the noun and adjective frequently change place with reſpect to the verb *to be*; as *bleſſed is the man, happy is he.*

LESSON XXXII.

XXXIX. THE relatives *who*, *which*, and *that*, follow their antecedents.

The man whom *you admire*, *deſerves not your confidence. Happy is he* that *profits by another's experience.*

XL. Adverbs uſually precede the adjectives, and follow the verbs, with which they are connected.

Deference is the moſt *elegant of all compliments. A wiſe man will deſire no more, than what he may get* juſtly, *uſe* ſoberly, *and live upon* contentedly.

XLI. But if the verb have an auxiliary, the adverb may be placed between the auxiliary and the verb.

Who is he that hath not *offended* with *his tongue. You have* often *deceived me. The time is* now *come. It hath* frequently *happenned.*

XLII. Prepoſitions uſually come before the words to which they relate; as, *He went* from *Dover*, to *Calais.*

XLIII. The prepoſition is frequently ſeparated from the relative which it governs, and placed at the end of a clauſe or ſentence.

Whom *do you live* with? Whom *ſhall I give the book* to? What *will you play* for?

LESSON XXXIII.

Remarks on ſome Grammatical Figures.

Of ELLIPSIS.

ELLIPSIS is the omiſſion of one or more words which the conſtruction requires to be ſupplied, for the ſake of brevity and elegance.*

* There are few compound ſentences, which are not in ſome degree elliptical. Syntax therefore cannot be perfectly taught, or underſtood, without a particular attention to this figure. It will be an exerciſe of advantage to the ſcholar in many reſpects, to point out the various inſtances of ellipſis that occur.

1ſt. The *ellipſis* of the noun; as, *It is better to receive than to do injury.* i. e. *It is better to receive* injury, *than to do injury. When you come to St. Paul's, turn to the left.* i. e. *When you come to St. Paul's* church, *turn to the left* hand.

2dly. Of the Adjective, as, *Much rain and ſnow*; i. e. *Much rain, and* much *ſnow.*

3dly. Of the Relative; as, *The horſe you bought is lame*; i. e. *The horſe,* which *you bought is lame.*

4thly. Of the Verb; as, *What am I, and from whence?* i. e. *What am I, and from whence* am I? *So ſaid, ſo done*; i. e. *So it* was *ſaid, ſo it* was *done.*

5thly. Of the Article, Adverb, Conjunction, and Prepoſition; as, *The bow and arrows are broken*; i. e. *The bow, and* the *arrows are broken. He ſpeaks and writes well*; i. e. *He ſpeaks* well, *and writes well. He is a very agreeable, worthy man*; i. e. *He is a very agreeable,* and a very *worthy man. I gave it to your brother and ſiſter*; i. e. *I gave it to your brother, and* to your *ſiſter. I deſire, you will be more diligent*; i. e. *I deſire,* that *you will be more diligent.*

Laſtly; Of a conſiderable part of a ſentence; as *Nature has given to animals, one time to act, another to reſt,* i. e. *Nature has given to animals one time to act*; Nature has given to animals *another* time *to reſt.*

LESSON XXXIV.

Of TRANSPOSITION.

TRANSPOSITION is the placing of words out of their natural order, for the ſake of ſome ſuperior beauty.*

* It is ſeldom of advantage to invert the ſtyle, except in poetic language, and therefore the beſt proſe writers have the feweſt inſtances of tranſpoſition. In poetry alſo this figure is to be condemned, if it endanger perſpicuity, or add not to the beauty and harmony of the verſe.

It

It would be difficult, and perhaps uſeleſs to lay down rules comprehending every allowable inſtance of tranſpoſition. The beſt inſtruction that can be given, is to attend to the practice of the moſt approved writers, and always to preſerve perſpicuity. It will be an uſeful exerciſe to the ſcholar to reſolve a tranſpoſed ſentence into its natural arrangement; as for inſtance, the beginning of Milton's Paradiſe Loſt:

> Of Man's firſt diſobedience, and the fruit
> Of that forbidden tree, whoſe mortal taſte
> Brought death into the world, and all our woe
> With loſs of Eden, till one greater Man
> Reſtore us, and regain the bliſsful ſeat,
> Sing, heavenly muſe.
>
> PAR. LOST. b. 1.

The natural order of the foregoing ſentence is, *Heavenly muſe, ſing of man's firſt diſobedience, and the fruit, &c.*

> So ſpake th' omnipotent, and with his words
> All ſeem'd well pleas'd; all ſeem'd, but were not all.
>
> PAR. LOST. b. 5.

i. e. *So the omnipotent ſpake, and all ſeem'd well pleas'd with his words; all ſeem'd, but all were not.*

LESSON XXXV.

Of the TRANSFORMATION of WORDS.

IT ſometimes happens from particular circumſtances, that a word loſes its common ſignification, and requires the diſtinguiſhing property of another part of ſpeech.

Thus for inſtance; *the poſſeſſive caſe* of a noun, is equivalent to an *adjective*; as man's *life is ſhort*; i. e. human *life is ſhort.*

When *two nouns* are compounded together, and joined with a hyphen, the firſt of them has uſually the ſignification of an *adjective*; as *a* bird-*cage*, *an*

ale-*houſe*, *a* man-*ſervant*, *a* maid-*ſervant*; and ſometimes when the hyphen is omitted; as *a* gold *ring*, *a* London *merchant*, *a* China *orange*, *the* noon-tide *hour*, *the* mid-day *ſun*.

An *adjective*, when its ſubſtantive is underſtood, acquires the nature of a *noun*; as The wiſe *ſhall inherit glory*. *Who will ſhew us any* good?

A *verb* in the *infinitive* mode, has generally the ſignification of a noun; as, to err *is human*; i. e. error *is human*.

LESSON XXXVI.

A PARTICIPLE, when it has no reſpect to time, becomes a mere *adjective*; as *a* learned *man*, *a* ſpotted *garment*, *a* fiſhing *rod*, *a* pruning *hook*.

A *participle* is ſometimes converted into a *noun*; as hunting *is* a healthful *exerciſe*. She *is fond of* ſinging *and* dancing.

An *adverb*, when it connects ſentences, may be conſidered as a *conjunction*; as *He is angry with you*, not *with me*. *He left three ſons*, namely, *Robert*, *William*, *and John*.

Some *adverbs* have the uſe and conſtruction of *pronouns*; as *hereof*, *hereby*, *wherein*, *whereunto*, *&c.*

A *conjunction*, when it ceaſes to connect ſentences, is changed into an *adverb*; as *I think* otherwiſe, *He was* then *reading Cæſar's Commentaries*.

A *prepoſition* ſometimes aſſumes the nature of the *adverb*, ſometimes of the *conjunction*; as *He went* before, *I followed* after. *Think* before *you ſpeak*. After *you have ſupped*, *you may walk if you pleaſe*.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

THE following is ſubjoined merely as a hint to thoſe who may be unacquainted with the cuſtomary forms of inſtruction.

Let the Pupil be well exerciſed in the way of examination, till he can give ready anſwers to ſuch queſtions as the tutor may propoſe. Thus for example:

How many kinds or claſſes of words do we reckon in the Engliſh language?

What is a noun?

What do we underſtand by a noun common?

What do we mean by a noun proper?

On what accounts do nouns vary their terminations?

How many numbers are there?

What do we mean by the ſingular number?

What do we mean by the plural number?

How is the plural number formed?

Are all plurals thus formed?

If the ſingular end in y, *preceded by a conſonant, how ſhall the plural end?*

If the ſingular end in y, *preceded by a vowel, how is the plural formed. &c. &c.*

He may be uſefully exerciſed for ſome time in inflecting the variable parts of ſpeech: for example, the regular nouns, *Horſe, bird, fiſh, table, ſong, commandment*; the irregular nouns, *Man, woman, ox, gooſe, tooth, foot.*

He may compare the adjectives, *kind, elegant, noble, handſome, recent, bountiful.*

He may inflect the regular verbs, *To regard, to believe, to play, to hope, to follow, to rejoice*; and the irregular verbs, *To beſeech, to buy, to weep, to underſtand, to catch, to ſpeak.*

For

For a more conciſe way of inflecting the verbs, it may be ſufficient to mention the preſent, and the preterite tenſe of the indicative mode, in the firſt perſon, ſingular, and the two participles. Thus the verbs, *To believe, to play, to write, to ſee,* may be inflected in the following manner:

I believe, I believed, beliving I have believed.
I play, I played, playing, I have played.
I write, I wrote, writing, I have written.
I ſee, I ſaw, ſeeing, I have ſeen.

After ſuch preparatory exerciſes, the pupil will be better qualified to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral parts of ſpeech. And to perfect him in this neceſſary work, he may be required to write down ſeparate liſts of words belonging to each ſort; or in reading ſentences, to name each word according to its claſs; or to write the words of ſentences in columns, and the names oppoſite to them, thus:

A	Article.	*fooliſh*	Adjective.
wiſe	Adjective.	*ſon*	Noun.
ſon	Noun.	*is*	Verb.
maketh	Verb.	*the*	Article.
a	Article.	*heavineſs*	Noun.
glad	Adjective.	*of*	Prepoſition.
father;	Noun.	*his*	Pronom. Adj
but	Conjunction	*Mother.*	Noun.
a	Article.		

He may now proceed to what is called PARSING, that is the reſolving of ſentences into their grammatical form and conſtruction. And it will be of uſe to him previouſly to obſerve, that,

Every NOUN in the *nominative caſe,* is connected either with a *verb* or *prepoſitiou,* unleſs it be ſpoken to in the ſecond perſon, or put abſolutely with a participle.

That

That a noun is connected with a verb either as its *ſubject* or its *object*.

That every noun in the *poſſeſſive* caſe comes before another noun ſignifying property or poſſeſſion.

That every PRONOUN is ſubſtituted for a *noun*, and every RELATIVE ſuppoſes an *antecedent*.

That the *objective caſe* of the pronoun follows verbs and prepoſitions.

That every ADJECTIVE refers to a noun either expreſſed or underſtood.

That every VERB, except in the infinitive mode, has relation to a *ſubject*.

That every *tranſitive verb* is followed by its *object*.

Example of Grammatical Reſolution.*

Bleſſed is the man that walketh not in the counſel of the ungodly, nor ſtandeth in the way of ſinners, nor ſitteth in the ſeat of the ſcornful. Pſalm i. 1.

BLESSED is an adjective; bleſſed, more bleſſed, moſt bleſſed. *Bleſſed* relates to the ſubſtantive *man*.

Is, a verb; *I am, I was, being, I have been. Is* is in the indicative mode, the preſent tenſe, the ſingular number, and the third perſon, and agrees with its ſubject *man*.

THE, the definite article.

MAN, a noun irregular; *ſing.* nom. *man*, poſſeſſive, *man's*; *plural* nom. *men*, poſſeſſive *men's*. *Man*

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* The ſcholar is ſuppoſed with reſpect to every declinable part of ſpeech, firſt to mention its name; as, *Man is a noun*; ſecondly, to inflect it; as, *Sing.* Nom. *Man*, Poſſ. *Man's*; *Plural* Nom. *Men*, Poſſ. *Men's*; thirdly, to particularize its grammatical form and connection, as *man* is in the nomin. caſe, ſing. number, and third perſon, and the ſubject of the verb *is*. In the following example the Inflection of words is omitted.

is

is in the nominative caſe, ſingular number, the ſubject of the verb *is*.

Note. *Bleſſed is the man* is a tranſpoſition. The regular order would be, *The man is bleſſed*.

THAT, a relative; refers to its antecedent *man*, and is the ſubject to the verb *walketh*.

WALKETH, a verb; *I walk*, *I walked*, *walking*, *I have walked*. *Walketh* is in the indicative mode, preſent tenſe, ſing. number, and third perſon, and agrees with the relative *that*, being of the ſame number and perſon as the antecedent *man*.

NOT, an adverb.

IN, a prepoſition, and relates to the noun *counſel*.

THE, the definitive article.

COUNSEL, a noun; *ſing.* nom. *counſel*, *plural* nom. *counſels*. *Counſel* is the nom. caſe, ſing. numb. and connected with the prepoſition *in*.

OF, a prepoſition.

THE, the definitive article.

UNGODLY, an adjective; and refers to the noun *men* underſtood.

NOR, a conjunction; and connects like modes and tenſes between the verbs *ſtandeth* and *walketh*.

STANDETH, a verb irregular; *I ſtand*, *I ſtood*, *ſtanding*, *I have ſtood*. *Standeth* is in the indicative mode, preſent tenſe, ſingular number, and third perſon, and agrees with the ſubject *man* underſtood.

IN, a prepoſition.

THE, the definite article.

WAY, a ſubſtantive; *ſing.* nom. *way*, poſſeſſ. *way's*; *plural* nom. *ways*. *Way* is the nominative caſe, ſingular nnmber, and connected with the prepoſition *in*.

OF, a prepoſition.

SINNERS, a noun; *ſing.* nom. *ſinner*. poſſ. *ſinner's*; *plur.* nom. *ſinners*, poſſ. *ſinners'*. *Sinners* is in the nominative caſe, plural number, and connected with the prepoſition *of*.

NOR,

NOR, a conjunction; and connects like modes and tenſes between the verbs *ſtandeth* and *ſitteth*.

SITTETH, a verb irregular; *I ſit, I ſate, ſitting, I have ſat or ſitten. Sitteth* is in the indic. mode, preſ. tenſe, ſing. number, and third perſon, and agrees with the ſubject *man* underſtood.

IN, a prepoſition.

THE, the definite article.

SEAT, a noun; *ſing.* nom. *ſeat*; *plur.* nom. *ſeats. Seat* is the nom. caſe, ſing. numb. and connected with the prep. *in*.

OF, a a prepoſition.

THE, the definite article.

SCORNFUL, an adjective; *ſcornful, more ſcornful, moſt ſcornful. Scornful* relates to the ſubſtantive *men* underſtood.

Note. Let the pupil be well inſtructed in this buſineſs, and be required to give the rules for every word, then you may proceed to exerciſes of FALSE CONSTRUCTION.

EXAMPLES.

I often *goes* a walking. Thou *loves* play. Thou *forgets* thyſelf. We *was* ſpeaking of you. You *was* wrong. Children *is* apt to play. *Does* thou learn Grammar? Why *prates* thou? *Shakeſ.*

Poetry, painting, and muſic *is* ſiſter arts. Wiſdom and Virtue *is* ſuperior to every other endowment. Pope, Swift, and Addiſon *was* cotemporary. My brother and ſiſter *was* in the country. Thou and he *behaves* ill.

You have been playing *this* two hours. Give me *that* ſciſſars.

Her and *me* are going home. *Thee* doſt not tell truth. *Him* and *her* learn to ſing. *Them* and *us* learn to dance. *Them* are very good apples.

The

The man, *who* you met upon the road is my friend. There is no man, *who* I love ſo much.

Q. *Who* did this? A. *Me.*
Q. *Who* bid you? A. *Him.*
Q. *Who* are diligent? A. *Us.*
Q. *Who* are idle? A. *Them.*

We have been reading *Popes* works. He admired the *ſoldiers* horſe. The king of Great *Britains* army. On *eagles* wings.

He was teaching *ſhe* and *I*. You are angry with me for admoniſhing *ye*.

I eſteem your brother, than *who* I do not know a more worthy young man.

Neither riches nor honour, *or* knowledge can be compared with virtue. I am ſo full of buſineſs, *as* I cannot anſwer thee. *Shakeſ.*

I have *gave*. Thou haſt *wrote*. He would not have *durſt*. Where did you *lay* laſt night.

The ſun has *roſe*, and gone to bed. *Swift.*
The tear *forgot*, as ſoon as ſhed. *Gray.*

Note. After this let the Pupil be daily exerciſed in filling up the ellipſis, and in the tranſpoſition and tranſformation of words and ſentences, according to Leſſons XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV, XXXVI.

End of the Engliſh Grammar, and of the Firſt Part.

PART

PART II.

HISTORY

OF THE

KINGS of ENGLAND,

AND THE

Moſt remarkable Events of each Reign.

INTRODUCTION.

LESSON I.

ENGLAND had its name from the Angles or Anglo Saxons, who came over from South Jutland in Denmark, at the requeſt of Vortigern, then king of this part of the iſland, to oppoſe the incurſions of the Picts and Scots in the North.

The inhabitants were called Britons from *Bratanac*, as it is generally ſaid, which in the language of the Phœnicians (by whom it is thought to have been firſt inhabited) ſignifies a *land of tin*,—they finding great quantities of that commodity in Cornwall, where it is probable they firſt landed.

The Britons were a brave, but uncultivated people, living in huts, and went almoſt naked, painting their ſkins, till civilized by the Gauls and Romans.

They were Pagan idolators, and on ſome occaſions offered human ſacrifices.

They were divided into many ſmall ſtates, each having its head or leader, which were frequently at war with one another; but in caſe of common danger, they united under one chief commander, as they did under Caſſibelanus at the time of the firſt Roman invaſion, which was about 52 years before the birth of Chriſt.

Britain was again conquered by Claudius in the year 43 and 44, and became a Roman province.

LESSON II.

In the year 50, Caractacus was carried to Rome, where he made a noble ſpeech and obtained his liberty. In 61, Boadicea was defeated and poiſoned, and an end was put to the Britiſh liberties.

The Saxons came over to England about the year of our Lord 450, and divided the kingdom into ſeven parts, called the Saxon Heptarchy, which were the kingdoms of Kent; Eſſex, or of the Eaſt Saxons; Suſſex, or South Saxons; Weſſex, or Weſt Saxons; Mercia; Eaſt Anglia; and Northumberland, that is, land north of the river Humber.

Chriſtianity was firſt introduced into England in the time of the Romans, and ſome chriſtians ſuffered martyrdom from the perſecution of Dioclefian; but Ethelbert, king of Kent, was the firſt Saxon prince who embraced chriſtianity, about the year 597, by the influence of Bertha his queen, who was a chriſtian, and at whoſe deſire Auguſtine a monk was ſent from Rome with ſeveral other prieſts, by whom Ethelbert and great numbers of the people were made proſelytes to the chriſtian religion. Auguſtine was made the firſt Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and by this means chriſtianity

chriſtianity was ſoon ſpread through the whole Heptarchy.

The lines or families which have reigned in England, are as follows:

The Saxon (of which there were) 17.—the Daniſh 3,—the Normans 3,—Blois 1,—Plantagenet 8.—Lancaſter 3,—York 3,—Tudor 5,—Steward 5,—Orange 2,—and Brunſwick 3.

LESSON III.

SAXON MONARCHS. 17.

No.		A. D.
1.	*EGBERT, a Saxon, firſt K. of E.*	801—838.

He was the father of the Engliſh monarchy, began his reign as king of Weſſex, 801; conquered Mercia, 819; became ſovereign of all England, ſouth of the Humber, and called it England, 820; drove the Danes out of Britain, 836, died 838, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Ethelwulf.

2.	*ETHELWULF,*	838—858.

Began his reign 838, died 858, and left his kingdom to his two ſons Ethelbald and Ethelbert.

3.	*ETHELBALD,*	858—860.

Began to reign 858; reigned two years and a half; died 860; and was ſucceeded by his brother Ethelbert.

4.	*ETHELBERT,*	860—866.

Began to reign 860; died 866; and was ſucceeded by his brother Ethelred.

ETHELRED

No. A. D.

5. *ETHELRED I.* 866—872.

Succeeded his brothers Ethelbert and Ethelbald 866; died of a wound received in a battle againſt the Danes 872; this prince was remarkable for his valour, juſtice, prudence, and piety. He was ſucceeded by his brother Alfred.

LESSON IV.

6. *ALFRED, the Great.* 872—900.

He was the fourth ſon of Ethelwulf, born 849, at Wantage, in Berkſhire; he had his education at Rome; came to the crown of England 872; after many battles with the Danes, he was obliged to fly, and was ſix months a ſervant to a cowherd, in the little iſland of Athelney, in Somerſetſhire; at length hearing of the Danes falling out among themſelves, he viſits their camp in the dreſs of a ſhepherd, with a harp in his hand, and gets admiſſion to the general's tent; having made his obſervations, he joins his friends, heads his troops, forces their camp, and gains a complete victory.

He fortified his kingdom with walled towns and caſtles; propagated the civil arts, encouraged polite learning, made many excellent laws, inſtituted juries, and eſtabliſhed the plan of a civil conſtitution in England.

He was an excellent ſcholar; he founded the Univerſity of Oxford; he wrote books for the inſtruction of his people; and was one of the greateſt, wiſeſt, and moſt pious princes upon earth. He devoted eight hours every day to ſtudy and devotion, eight hours to the affairs of his kingdom, and eight hours to reſt and recreations. He reigned near 30 years, and died in the year 900.

LESSON

LESSON V.

No. A. D.

7. *EDWARD, the Elder,* 900—925.

Succeeded his father Alfred in the year 900; he was not equal to his father in learning, though he poſſeſſed moſt of his virtues, and exceeded him in power and extent of dominion. He carried on a continual war with the Danes, and they, together with the Scotch and Welch, were obliged either to ſubmit to his allegiance or court his friendſhip. This great prince died in 925, after a reign of about 24 years.

8. *ETHELSTAN,* 925—941.

The ſon of Edward and Egwinna, a ſhepherd's daughter, ſucceeded his father Edward; added ſeveral excellent laws to thoſe of Alfred his grandfather; cauſed the holy ſcriptures to be tranſlated into the Saxon language; defeated the Scotch and Welch; and was the firſt king of England who had no ſubordinate king under him. He died without iſſue in 941, in the 16th year of his reign.

9. *EDMUND I.* 941—946.

Succeeded his brother Athelſtan in 941, in the 18th year of his age. He was the firſt who made a law for puniſhing robbery with death. He was a brave and ſucceſsful prince, but was aſſaſſinated at a feaſt (by a robber whom he had formerly baniſhed) in 946.

10. *EDRED,* 946—955.

Succeeded his brother Edmund 946, though that prince left two ſons behind him; and was crowned by the unanimous conſent of the nobility and clergy. He ſubdued the Northumbrian Danes who had revolted; and died in 955.

No. A. D.

11. *EDWIN, or EDWYN,* 955—959.

The elder ſon of Edmund, ſucceeded his uncle Edred; he was but 14 years of age when he aſcended the throne, and from his graceful perſon was ſurnamed the fair. Dunſtan, whom this prince had cheriſhed in his boſom, inflamed the people againſt their ſovereign, raiſed an open rebellion, and obliged him to ſurrender Mercia and Northumberland to his brother Edgar, which threw him into an exceſs of melancholy that occaſioned his death, after he had reigned four years and ſome months.

LESSON VI.

12. *EDGAR, the Peaceable.* 959—975.

He ſucceeded his brother Edwin as ſovereign of all England in 959; he governed his kingdom ſo well in peace, that his reign was undiſturbed by war. He aboliſhed the pecuniary tribute of the Welch, and in order to deſtroy the wolves with which the kingdom was then much infeſted, ſubſtituted in its room an annual tribute of 300 wolves' heads. He died in 975, and was canonized by the Monks for building upwards of 40 monaſteries.

13. *EDWARD II. the Martyr.* 976—979.

He ſucceeded his father Edgar when only 15 years of age, in 976; but was three years after deprived both of his crown and life by Elfrida his mother-in-law, who cauſed him to be ſtabbed in the back, as he was, without attendants, drinking a cup of wine to her health, at the gate of Corfe-Caſtle in the iſle of Purbeck, in Dorſetſhire, where ſhe kept her court. His body was firſt thrown into a well, but was afterwards buried at Shafteſbury, where the miracles ſaid to be performed at his tomb occaſioned his being caonnized.

No. A. D.

14. *ETHELRED II.* 979—1016.

He was anointed king by Dunſtan, at Kingſton-upon-Thames, aged 12, in 979; married Emma, ſiſter to Richard II. duke of Normandy, 1011; fled from king Sweyn into Normandy, 1013; returned ſoon after, when Sweyn was dead; died April 23d, 1016, was buried in St. Paul's, London, and ſucceeded by his ſon Edmund Ironſide.

15. *EDMUND IRONSIDE.* 1016—1017.

He married the widow of Sigeſert, a Daniſh nobleman, who was put to death in 1015; began his reign, 1016, aged 27; was murthered at Oxford, 1017; and ſucceeded by Canute, king of Denmark.

LESSON VII.

DANISH MONARCHS, 3.

16. *CANUTE, the Great.* 1017—1036.

He was the firſt Daniſh king of England; was crowned in 1017, and married Emma, king Ethelred's widow; he confirmed the Saxon laws, to which he ſubjected the Danes; adminiſtered juſtice with great impartiality; purſued the moſt popular meaſures, and died in 1036, in the 19th year of his reign.

17. *HAROLD I.* 1036—1039.

He was the ſon of Canute, and the ſecond Daniſh king of England, was, for his extraordinary ſwiftneſs, called Harefoot, and was crowned king of England in 1036, while his elder brother Sweyn was made king of Denmark. He behaved with great cruelty, was deteſted as a tyrant, and died in the 3d year of his reign.

HARDICANUTE

No. A. D.

18 *HARDICANUTE.* 1039—1041.

He was the third Daniſh king of England, ſucceeded his brother Harold in 1039, and was a wretch of worſe qualities even than his brother, whoſe body he cauſed to be dug out of his grave, and thrown into the Thames. He died at a banquet at Lambeth, either by poiſon or exceſs of eating or drinking, to the univerſal joy of the Engliſh.

SAXON MONARCHS Reſtored.

19. *EDWARD III.* 1041—1065.

Was ſurnamed the Confeſſor; he was the ſon of king Ethelred, and aſcended the throne in 1041. He was guilty of Great cruelty to his mother and queen. He built Weſtminſter-abbey; was governed by the prieſts; and is ſaid to have been the firſt king of England who cured the king's-evil by the touch. He died in 1065, was canonized, and great devotion was paid to his ſhrine.

20. *HAROLD II.* 1065—1066.

He began his reign in 1066; defeated his brother Tofti and the king of Norway, who had invaded his dominions at Standford, Sept. 25th; he was killed by the Normans at the battle of Haſtings, Oct. 14th following; and ſucceeded by William, duke of Normandy, called the Conqueror.

LESSON

LESSON VIII.

NORMAN MONARCHS. 3.

21. *WILLIAM, the Conqueror.* 1066—1087.

WILLIAM, a ſpurious branch of Rollo's race,
From Norman's Duke, to England's King we trace;
He conquer'd Saxon HAROLD, ſeiz'd the throne,
Was brave, but proud, and partial to his own.

He was of a ſtern countenance; large in body, but low in ſtature, and ſo ſtrong that it is ſaid few were able to draw his bow: In all his enterprizes his valour was crowned with ſucceſs. His education had not led him to make a great proficiency in learning; but he was a favourer of learned men, and always held the clergy in great reverence. Though his diſpoſition was ſevere, he poſſeſſed that great virtue, a readineſs to forget injuries. He never conſidered himſelf as a conqueror; this title therefore muſt have been given him by the flattery of ſucceeding ages. He was a great lover of feaſting and hunting, which he did with great magnificence.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

His ſon was killed by a ſtag in the New-Foreſt. A froſt laſted from October to April; and towards the end of his reign a conſiderable earthquake happened on Chriſtmas-day. Doomſday-book was compliled by his order, from a ſurvey of all the eſtates in the kingdom. He built the Tower of London, to curb his Engliſh ſubjects; and he forbade their having any light in their houſes after eight o'clock at night, when a bell was rung called *Cur-few*, or *Cover-fire*, at the ſound of which, all were obliged to put out their fires and candles.

LESSON

LESSON IX.

No. A. D.

22. *WILLIAM II.* 1087—1100.

WILLIAM the Second won but little fame,
He built that Hall, which Weſtminſter we name;
Was valiant, raſh, intemperate, and vain,
And was by Tyrrel in New-Foreſt ſlain.

His figure was but mean, his face plain, his hair red, from which he was ſurnamed Rufus. He was of a courageous and warlike diſpoſition; but his irreligion cancelled all his good qualities. He was like his father fond of hunting, and was ſhot accidentally by an arrow in New-Foreſt, which occaſioned his immediate death.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

600 houſes in London were blown down; and about the 10th year of his reign, the earldom of Godwin, in the eaſt part of Kent, was overflowed by the ſea, and thoſe banks formed which are now called Godwin's Sands.

LESSON X.

23. *HENRY I.* 1100—1135.

Called BEAU CLERC, on account of his great learning.

Learn'd and polite the Conqueror's youngeſt ſon,
By wiſdom kept the crown his wiles had won;
Brave, handſome, ſober, to his ſubjects kind,
Yet faithleſs, covetous, to luſt inclin'd.

He was tall, ſtrong, and of a pleaſing countenance; his talents were great, and much improved by learning; his cruelty to his brother Robert is a great ſtain on his character, which otherwiſe appears to have been a great

a great one; his marriage with *Matilda* of Scotland, the niece of Edgar Atheling, was very pleaſing to his Engliſh ſubjects, as it in ſome degree reſtored the crown to the Saxon blood; after her death he married *Adeliza* of Louvain.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

In his reign great part of Flanders was overflowed, which brought many Flemmings into England. Wincheſter, Glouceſter, and Worceſter were burnt. A comet appeared. There was a conſiderable earthquake. The Thames, Medway, and Trent were almoſt dried up. London was nearly burnt down. The preſent meaſure of an Engliſh yard was made by this King's order, from the length of his own arm.

LESSON XI.

HOUSE of BLOIS, 1.

No.		A. D.
24.	*STEPHEN.*	1135—1154.

Valiant and prudent, but of dubious right,
Which oft, with various chance, was try'd in fight;
At length, his own ſon dead, this Prince agreed,
That HENRY, ſon of Maud, ſhould him ſucceed.

He was handſome in his perſon and poſſeſſed many good qualities, and yet he neither obtained the affection of his ſubjects nor the approbation of after-ages; for his uſurpation, which perjury and ingratitude rendered ſtill blacker, effaced all his virtues and deprived him of happineſs. His reign was one continued ſcene of domeſtic trouble and war. His wife was *Matilda*, heireſs of Boulogne, who gave great proofs of courage and prudence.

REMARKABLE

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

This reign was diſtinguiſhed by the introduction of the Canon Law into England. In 1136 there was a great fire in London, and the next year the city of York was burnt to the ground, and alſo Rocheſter, where 39 churches were conſumed.

LESSON XII.

Line of PLANTAGENET, or the Houſe of ANJOU, 8.

No. A. D.

25. *HENRY II.* 1154—1189.

Firſt of Plantagenets, now HENRY reigns,
Fam'd for his pow'r, his luſt, and large domains.
A prieſt imperious vex'd him all his life,
His ſons prov'd rebels, and a ſhrew his wife.

He reſtored peace to England, and the love which that circumſtance firſt gained him, he retained by his many virtues. He was brave, mild, and handſome; a powerful and a glorious monarch, but not happy; for he had the mortification to ſee his own ſons rebel againſt him, incited to it by their mother, which grieved him ſo that it occaſioned his death. The Clergy alſo gave him great diſturbance, particularly Thomas Becket, whom he had raiſed from a mean degree to the See of Canterbury, and to the dignity of High Chancellor. He married *Eleanor* of Poitou; and died in Normandy.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

In his reign lions were firſt kept in the tower. In 1161 London bridge was rebuilt with ſtone, on 19 ſmall arches. An earthquake threw down the church at Lincoln and ſeveral others. London was paved; and

thatched houſes were diſcontinued in that city; and glaſs windows were firſt uſed in common. Eleanor his queen confined Roſamond, Lord Clifford's daughter, of whom ſhe was jealous, in a labyrinth in Woodſtock-Park, and poiſoned her there.

LESSON XIII.

No. A. D.

26. *RICHARD I.* 1189—1199.

Called COEUR DE LION, or LION-HEARTED, from his great valour.

RICHARD for boiſt'rous courage chiefly known,
Waſted his years in countries not his own;
A priſoner long, at laſt untimely ſlain,
England had ſmall advantage from his reign.

To a well ſhaped perſon he joined a forgiving temper and great valour; but ſeems to have poſſeſſed no other good quality. He ſold the homage of Scotland that he might have money to go to the holy wars, where his courage was crowned with ſucceſs. In his return home he was ſhipwrecked on the coaſt of Iſtria, and by the Duke of Auſtria detained priſoner, but ranſomed by his ſubjects. He married *Berengera* of Navarre; and died in 1199.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

In his reign there was a great famine, which laſted three or four years, and was followed by ſo dreadful a mortality that the living were ſcarce ſufficient to bury the dead. In this reign, Robin Hood, the famous robber, performed his exploits.

LESSON XIV.

No. 27. **JOHN.** A. D. 1199—1216.

JOHN's reign was full of troubles and turmoils,
From his bad conduct and from prieſtly wiles;
England's great Charter, by the Barons won,
He gave;---but to the Pope reſign'd his crown.

He was inſolent, cruel, mean, and treacherous; the inſtance of cruelty he gave in regard to his nephew prince Arthur, not only remains a laſting ſtain to his memory, but alſo loſt him Normandy. He behaved haughtily to the Pope; and then conſented to become his vaſſal for England: he granted Magna Charta to his ſubjects, and then endeavoured to violate it; upon which they called in foreign aſſiſtance. He married three times; his laſt wife was *Iſabella* of Angouleme: he died of a fever heightened by eating of peaches.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

King John inſtituted the preſent forms of civil government in London, and moſt other cities in the kingdom. He ordained a legal aſſize of bread. He eſtabliſhed the Engliſh laws in Ireland; gave the Cinque Ports the privileges they now enjoy; and was the firſt who coined ſterling money. In his reign there was a froſt which continued all January, February, and March, and raiſed the price of corn from one ſhilling to thirteen ſhillings and four-pence per quarter.

LESSON XV.

No. A. D.

28. *HENRY III.* 1216—1272.

This King chief note in hiſtory does gain,
From civil diſcord and the longeſt reign:
Fickle and weak, he ſaw his crown juſt gone,
Yet, dying, left it to his warlike ſon.

He came young to the throne, and was eſtabliſhed in it by the Earl of Pembroke, who died ſoon after. His unſteady temper and his frequent infringements of Magna Charta were the occaſions of long and bloody civil wars, during great part of which he was detained priſoner. Public tranquility was again reſtored by the prudence and courage of his eldeſt ſon, who immediately afterwards went to the holy wars, and in returning home received the news of his father's death. This king married *Eleanor* of Provence.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

The moſt ſingular incident in his reign was the introduction of the Commons into Parliament. In 1240 there was a great commotion among the fiſh at ſea, and eleven whales were caſt on the ſhore. In 1245 the king rebuilt Weſtminſter-abbey in that magnificent gothic manner in which it now appears. And in this reign there was ſo dreadful a famine that the people even eat the bark of trees, and 20,000 are ſaid to have been ſtarved to death in London.

LESSON XVI.

29. *EDWARD I.* 1272—1307.

Far diſtant when acknowledg'd EDWARD came,
Aſſum'd the crown, and rul'd with matchleſs fame;
Welch, Scots, he conquer'd, made and unmade kings;
Reform'd the law, and clipp'd the clergy's wings.

Edward was a head taller than the generality of men; his perſon was well made, ſtrong, and handſome; but his legs being rather too long, he was thence called *long-ſhanks*; he had black hair and ſparkling eyes, prodigious ſtrength, and great activity; he was the braveſt ſoldier of his age, and the beſt legiſlature of his family; and his regard for the laws was ſo great, that he publicly impriſoned the Prince of Wales, his ſon, for breaking into the park of the Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry. He poſſeſſed a great number of valuable qualities, but they were much ſullied by his unjuſtly claiming Scotland.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

He narrowly eſcaped being murdered when abroad in Paleſtine, by an aſſaſſin who attempted to ſtab him to the heart; he received a wound in his arm, which was given by a poiſoned dagger, and it is affirmed, that he owed his life to the tender affection of Eleanora his wife, who accompanied him in the voyage, and ſucked the venom out of the wound. In the ſecond year of his reign a great rot began among the ſheep, which continued for many years. Towards the end of his reign proviſions were ſo exceeding cheap, that a fat cock ſold for three half-pence, two pullets for the ſame price, and wheat for twelve-pence per quarter. He ſent his queen to lie in at Caernarvon, where ſhe was brought to bed of a prince, whom the ſtates of Wales acknowledged for their ſovereign; and ſince that time the eldeſt ſons of the Kings of England have borne the title of Prince of Wales.

LESSON XVII.

No.		A. D.
30.	*EDWARD II.*	1307—1327.

Of perſon comely, but of genius mean,
Oppos'd by faction, and a faithleſs Queen;
For crimes of fav'rites harrſs'd and dethrown'd,
Oppreſs'd by murd'rers poor CAERNARVON groan'd,

He was beautiful in his perſon, but not equally vigorous in his mind. He loſt Scotland, which his father had been at ſuch pains to conquer. His extreme attachment to Piers Gaveſton firſt, and then to the two Spencers, was the ſource of all his troubles and occaſioned his death. His wife *Iſabella* (daughter to Philip the fair, king of France) joined his enemies, made him abdicate the Throne, and cauſed him to be cruelly put to death in Berkley Caſtle.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

In 1317 a great famine happened in England, which continued ſo long that wheat was ſold for three pounds a quarter, or twelve pounds of our preſent money, and the poor were obliged to eat horſeflesh, dogs, and cats. In 1323 the greateſt earthquake happened that had ever been known in England; and in 1324 the order of the Knights Templars was ſuppreſſed, and their effects aſſigned to the Hoſpitallers, or Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, now called the Knights of Malta.

LESSON XVIII.

No.		A.D.
31.	*EDWARD III.*	1327—1377.

Triumphant EDWARD, the Black Prince's ſire,
In peace and war we honour and admire;
France conquer'd, Scots ſubdu'd, preſerv'd his name;
But his laſt days eclips'd his former fame.

His appearance was majeſtic, his diſpoſition warlike, and his reign crowned with military glory. In his mother's right he aſſumed the title of King of France, and ſupported it with vigour and ſucceſs; two kings were his priſoners. He married *Philippa* of Hainault, who was as amiable as his mother was wicked. He died at Sheen, now called Richmond.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

This Prince inſtituted the Order of the Garter, which had its riſe from the Counteſs of Saliſbury's dropping her garter at a ball, which the king taking up, and obſerving her in confuſion, preſented it to her, ſaying, Honi Soit Qui Mal y Penſe, *Evil be to him who evil thinks*, when obſerving ſeveral of the nobles ſmile, he added, many a man has laughed at the garter who will think it a very great honour to wear ſuch an one. In 1348 a plague ſpread over Europe, and ſo waſted England that it is ſaid ſcarce one half of the people were left in London, 57,374 died between the firſt of January and the firſt of July. Towards the end of his reign, that eminent reformer John Wickliff, preached againſt the ſuperſtitious ceremonies of the Romiſh Church; but his doctrine did not ſpread itſelf effectually till the reign of Henry the Eighth.

LESSON XIX.

No. A. D.

32. *RICHARD II.* 1377—1399.

RICHARD, from valiant ſire and grandſire ſprung,
Prov'd weak, perverſe, and raſh; for he was young,
Yet brave, from rebels did defend his throne,
And, when depos'd, loſt not his life alone.

He aſcended the throne very young, and his reign was full of troubles, chiefly owing to the contention for power among his uncles during his minority, and between himſelf and them afterwards. In his youth he ſeemed to have a good diſpoſition and happy talents, but was corrupted by the poiſon of flattery; he was ſplendid and brave, but cruel, obſtinate, unſteady, and unmindful of his promiſes. He married *Anne*, daughter to the Emperor of Germany, and after her death was betrothed to *Iſabella* of France, when he was forced to abdicate the crown, and died a priſoner in Pomfret Caſtle.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

In the fourth year of his reign a mortality almoſt depopulated the North of England; in his ſixth year ſeveral churches were thrown down by an earthquake; in his twelfth year there was a great plague and famine; and in this reign guns firſt came into uſe. It is alſo worthy of remark that peaked high-toed ſhoes, faſtened to the knees with ſilver chain, were in faſhion about the middle of this king's reign; and ſoon after ſide-ſaddles were uſed, and long gowns worn which were introduced by the queen, a Bohemian princeſs; before that time, the Engliſh women rode aſtride like men. A company of weavers ſettled in London from the Netherlands. Cards were invented in France for the king's amuſement; and Weſtminſter hall and abbey were enlarged.

LESSON XX.

HOUSE of LANCASTER, 3.

No.		A. D.
33.	*HENRY IV. of Bolingbroke.*	1399—1413.

Lancaſtrian HENRY now the throne poſſeſs'd,
A prince of no mean politics confeſs'd;
But courts the prieſts their favour to engage:
Hence Lollards felt dire perſecution's rage.

He was handſome, brave, and prudent, but forfeited all the praiſe due to theſe and many more good qualities by uſurping the crown. His crime was attended with its juſt puniſhment, for as he had rebelled againſt his ſovereign, ſo his reign was diſturbed by ſeveral rebellions. He had married firſt *Mary* of Hereford, and after her death his ſecond wife was *Joan* of Navarre, widow to the Duke of Britany.

REMARKABLE

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

In his reign began the perſecution of the Lollards, or followers of Wickliff. He inſtituted the Dutchy Court of Lancaſter. In 1403 a terrible plague raged at London, which deſtroyed above 30,000. In this reign flouriſhed Chaucer, the celebrated poet; as alſo Whittington, Lord Mayor of London; and William of Wickham, founder of Wincheſter College.

LESSON XXI.

No.		A. D.
34.	*HENRY V. of Monmouth.*	1413—1422.

What conqu'ring HENRY's parts and proweſs are,
The glorious fields of Agincourt declare;
A vicious Prince a virtuous King became,
But prieſts indulg'd kept England in a flame.

He was agreeable in perſon, amiable in diſpoſition, and remarkable for his love of juſtice. His chief failing was too great a thirſt for military honour, which rendered his virtues leſs uſeful to his native country than otherwiſe they would have been; for it put him upon renewing the claim to France, after he had been aſſured it was a juſt one, and engaged him in a French war which took up moſt of his time and attention, and though attended with ſucceſs was of no advantage to England. He married *Catherine* of France.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

This reign was filled with too many glorious actions to permit hiſtorians to record trifling circumſtances.—It is worthy of remark that on Candlemas-day, 1415, ſeven dolphins were ſeen playing in the river Thames, and four of them were taken. In the famous battle of Agincourt, in this reign, Oct. 25th, 1415, the French

French had above 10,000 men killed, 8000 of whom were noblemen and gentlemen, and the priſoners amounted to 14,000, all of whom were put to death, while the Engliſh loſt no more than 400 men.

LESSON XXII.

No. A. D.

35. *HENRY VI. of Windſor.* 1422—1461.

Meek, mild, and merciful, but weak his ſway;
A King of France, the French would not obey;
Tho' brave his Queen, the Yorkiſts ſeiz'd his throne,
And his ſon's murder uſher'd in in his own.

His diſtinguiſhing character was a diſpoſition gentle and merciful even to a fault, but not ſupported by any great abilities. This, with his long minority and the intriguing ſpirit of thoſe about him occaſioned his downfal. He was crowned King of England and of France in the capital of each kingdom. He lived to be a fugitive and a priſoner, and at length, after having enjoyed a gleam of freedom, he was murdered in the Tower. He married *Margaret* of Anjou, and died in 1471, but ceaſed to reign in 1461.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

In his reign Joan of Arc performed her exploits in France, and after gaining many victories, was burned for a witch. The noble and uſeful art of Printing was invented about the year 1440, the honour of which invention has been long diſputed by Mentz in Germany, and Haerlem in Holland. In king Henry's 5th year, there is ſaid to have been a great rain, which laſted from April to the firſt of November with ſcarce any intermiſſion; and in his 17th year, there was ſo great a famine that people were obliged to make bread of fern roots; but in 1454 there was ſuch plenty of corn that a quarter of wheat was ſold for a ſhilling, which was equal to two ſhillings of the preſent money.

LESSON XXIII.

HOUSE of YORK, 3.

No. 36. *EDWARD IV.* A. D. 1461—1483.

Not unmoleſted Yorkiſh EDWARD reign'd;
Yet, when victorious, he the throne maintain'd;
Revengeful, jealous, politic, but lewd;
His virtues were by luxury ſubdu'd.

He came not to the ſole and ſecure poſſeſſion of the crown till 1471, when his predeceſſor was murdered, not without his conſent. To a perſon uncommonly handſome he joined a willing affability of addreſs, great courage, and ſuch good fortune, that he won every battle where he fought in perſon. Theſe advantages gained him the crown, which of right belonged to him, yet his character was far from being a good one; he was cruel, haughty, inconſiderate, ſuſpicious, and wholly governed by his paſſions.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

The famous Jane Shore, whom Edward had debauched and taken from her huſband, was his favourite miſtreſs, for which ſhe was perſecuted in the reign of Richard III. and obliged to do penance in St. Paul's church, and at laſt died in Shore-ditch, London. In 1463 the importation of woollen cloths and other things manufactured in England was prohibited. In 1471 the art of Printing was brought into England by William Caxton, of London, mercer, who firſt practiſed the ſame in Weſtminſter-abbey. And in 1478 a dreadful plague ſwept off many thouſands.

LESSON

LESSON XXIV.

No.
37. *EDWARD V.* 2 *Months and* 12 *Days.*

Poor child! how ſhort his reign! domeſtic ſtrife
Untimely clos'd his own and brother's life;
He ſaw each faithful friend by fraud expire,
By Richard's fraud, who did to rule aſpire.

He ſeems to have given reaſon to hope well of him, but was too early cut off to be much known. He bore the title of king ten weeks (probably the unhappieſt of his life) but never wore the crown; for, before the day of his coronation was appointed, he and his brother fell ſacrifices to the ambition of their uncle the Lord Protector, and were by his orders ſmothered in the Tower the ſame year, 1483.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Richard, duke of Glouceſter, ſent the young prince and his brother the duke of York, to the Tower, under pretence of preparing for the coronation; Sir Robert Blackenbury, lieutenant of the Tower, refuſed to comply with his cruel deſigns, he for one night only, gave the command of the Tower to Sir James Tyrrel, and he procured two villains, who in the dead time of night entered the chamber where the princes lay, ſmothered them in bed, and buried them under the ſtair-caſe, where their bones were diſcovered 191 years afterwards, and by king Charles II. ordered to be depoſited in Weſtminſter-abbey.—The reader will obſerve, that the tyrant Richard, his tool Buckingham, and the other murderers, were ſoon overtaken by the arm of the Almighty.

LESSON

LESSON XXV.

No. A. D.

38. *RICHARD III.* 1483—1485.

RICHARD, with deep hypocriſy endu'd,
Ambitious, cruel, deſtitute of good,
Did public praiſe obtain by wholeſome laws,
And bravely fell, had virtue been the cauſe.

His body and mind were equally deformed, and he made his way to the throne through ſuch a train of crimes, as drew upon him univerſal hatred; his unbounded ambition was aſſiſted by deep diſſimulation and great courage: to all who diſputed his right to the crown he was ſevere; but in other reſpects governed with juſtice: his talents were great, and might have been a bleſſing to himſelf and others.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

He was killed at the battle of Boſworth, on the 22d of Auguſt, 1485, his body was found entirely naked, covered with blood and dirt, and being thrown over a horſe was carried to Leiceſter, and buried without ceremony. He was from his deformity named *Crookback*; and one of his arms was almoſt withered. He had one natural ſon, who on his father's death bound himſelf apprentice to a bricklayer in London, and followed the trade till his death.

LESSON XXVI.

Houſes of YORK and LANCASTER united, or the TUDOR LINE, 5.

39. *HENRY VII.* 1485—1509

The firſt of Tudor's race of high renown,
Spite of pretenders held the Engliſh crown;
Subtle, profound, his projects tended ſtill
To fix his empire, and his coffers fill.

He was tall, thin, and of a pleaſing countenance, ſuſpicious and reſerved in his temper, extremely jealous of his own right to the crown, temperate, a lover of juſtice, an encourager of commerce, and though courageous yet of a pacific diſpoſition. His greateſt failing was ſome degree of avarice, which grew very much upon him in his latter years. By marrying *Elizabeth* daughter to Edward IV. he united the houſes of York and Lancaſter, and happily put an end to the factions of the two roſes. He died at Sheen (which he named Richmond) in 1509.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

In the firſt year of his reign the ſweating ſickneſs firſt broke out, and ſwept off great numbers throughout the whole kingdom. In the 9th year of his reign, Joan Boughton, a widow, was burnt in Smithfield, for profeſſing the opinions of Wickliff. In the 15th year was a great plague, of which 30,000 died in London. In his 17th year three Americans were brought into England by Sebaſtian Cabot. In his 18th year that ſuperb building adjoining to Weſtminſter-abbey was erected, which we call Henry the VIIth's chapel.

LESSON XXVII.

No. A. D.

40. *HENRY VIII.* 1509—1547.

HENRY, of haughty mind and ſturdy mien,
With fury reign'd, and often chang'd his queen;
Diſown'd the Pope, yet kept us Papiſts ſtill,
And burn'd both ſides, who dar'd conteſt his will.

His complexion was fair and ruddy, his perſon tall, ſtrong, and towards his latter years very corpulent; he had great natural talents, improved by education; in temper he was magnificent, but ſtern, haughty, and, as he grew in years, paſſionate and ſelf-willed. He had ſix wives, of whom two were beheaded.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

He wrote a book againſt Luther, on which the Pope conferred on him and his ſucceſſors the title of *Defender of the Faith.* In this reign Thomas Wolſey, the ſon of a butcher at Ipſwich, aroſe to great power, and, from being a common prieſt, was at length raiſed to the See of York, the dignity of a Cardinal, and the poſt of Lord High Chancellor of England. His impatience at not obtaining from Rome a divorce from Catherine of Arragon, which he had ſolicited, made him throw off all ſubmiſſion to the Pope, and begin the work of reformation. During this reign the bible was tranſlated into the Engliſh language. About the 15th year of his reign ſeveral new things were introduced into England, which occaſioned the following verſe:

Turkeys, carps, hops, and beer,
Came into England all in one year.

For before this time the Engliſh drank no other malt liquor but ale, into which was put ground-ivy inſtead of hops.

LESSON XXVIII.

No. A. D.

41. *EDWARD VI.* 1547—1553.

Edward was learn'd, meek, pious, juſt, and ſage,
A man in council, tho' a child in age;
He laid the baſis of the church we boaſt.
But by his uncle's quarrels oft was croſt.

His perſon was very handſome, his temper amiable, and his underſtanding and improvements beyond his years. His reign, being a minority, was diſturbed by the intrigues of the great, who aimed at ſovereign power. As he was a zealous proteſtant, the Duke of Northumberland perſuaded him to exclude his ſiſters from the ſucceſſion, in favour of Lady *Jane Grey.* He died very young in 1553.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Henry left the reformation very imperfect, but the Protector and his friends, aſſiſted by Archbiſhop Cranmer and ſeveral other wiſe and learned Prelates, made uſe of this opportunity to improve it. The bible was again tranſlated, and the common prayer book compoſed. In April, 1551, the ſweating ſickneſs began at Shrewſbury, and was peculiar to the Engliſh nation, for foreigners were not ſeized with it in England, and Engliſhmen only were afflicted with it in other countries; it chiefly fell upon young people of a ſtrong conſtitution, and whoever was ſeized with it, died or recovered within nine or ten hours at moſt; if the perſon took cold, he died within three; and if he ſlept within ſix, he generally died raving.

LESSON XXIX.

No. A. D.

42. *MARY I.* 1553—1558.

When bloody MARY fill'd the Engliſh throne,
The good her brother did was ſoon undone;
Through her ſhort reign, tho' much too long, was ſeen
A wreched bigot, and a cruel Queen.

Her aſpect was forbidding and ſevere, ſhe was narrow-minded, gloomy nnd vindictive. Her mother brought her up a Roman Catholic, and ſhe was ſo bigotted to that religion, that ſhe determined when ſhe became queen either to reſtore it among her ſubjects or to deſtroy them. The only perſon ſhe loved was her huſband *Philip* II. King of Spain; her ſiſter ſhe would have put to death had not he reſtrained her. During her reign Calais, the only place that remained to the Engliſh in France, was loſt. She died in 1558.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Perſecution for religion was now carried to the moſt terrible height; and though the majority of the people were proteſtants, Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer, with ſome hundreds of other perſons of different ranks and both ſexes, were cruelly burnt alive, and all the priſons in England crowded with thoſe who preferred the ſacred dictates of conſcience to all other conſiderations. In theſe bloody proceedings Bonner, biſhop of London, and Gardiner, biſhop of Wincheſter, diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their ſavage zeal for popery. Her perſecution was more terrible than any that had raged ſince the time of Dioclefian. The only action worthy applauſe, was her rejecting a project formed by the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, for making herſelf abſolute, at the expence of the laws and liberties of England. In the firſt year of her reign, the Great Harry, the largeſt man of war in England, being of 1000 tons burthen, was burnt at Woolwich, by the negligence of the mariners. In 1557 corn was ſo ſcarce that wheat was ſold at 2l. 13s. 4d. per quarter, malt at 2l. 4s. and peaſe at 2l. 6s. 8d. but the next harveſt was ſo plentiful, that wheat ſold at 5s. malt at 6s. 8d. and rye at 3s. 4d.

LESSON XXX.

No. A. D.

43. *ELIZABETH.* 1558—1603.

The fam'd ELIZA's long and glorious reign,
Quell'd Romiſh ſuperſtion, humbled Spain;
Invaſions, plots, her genius ſoar'd above;
Bleſs'd in her ſervants' and her ſubjects' love.

She was tall, thin, and rather handſome. The qualities of her mind were truly admirable, and perhaps owed ſome of their greatneſs to the adverſity of her early years. She reſtored the proteſtant religion without

without bloodſhed, encouraged merit in every ſtation, was beloved by her ſubjects, feared by her enemies, and admired by all Europe. But no human character is perfect—her's received a ſtain from her behaviour to *Mary* Queen of Scots, and the perſecution of the Puritans. She died unmarried in 1603.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

In her reign the Spaniſh Armada was defeated; and the great Sir Walter Raleigh, equally a deep politician and a brave adventurer, made ſeveral new diſcoveries in North America; and Virginia obtained its name in honour of this virgin Queen; in ſhort her name became famous through the commerce of her ſubjects in Ruſſia, Turkey, and the remoteſt parts of the Eaſt-Indies. In 1563 the plague carried off 20,136 people within the city of London and the eleven out-pariſhes. In 1567 the Royal-Exchange in Cornhill was erected, at the expence of Sir Thomas Greſham. In 1580 an earthquake was felt throughout all England, which threw down part of the Temple Church in London. In 1593 the plague carried off 10,675 perſons in London. In her reign tobacco was firſt brought into England, and gun-powder was firſt made in this Kingdom.

LESSON XXXI.

Crowns of England and Scotland united in the Family of the STUARTS, 5.

No.		A. D.
44.	*JAMES I.*	1603—1625.

England's firſt Stuart, from the Scotian clime;
Learn'd, but pedantic; peaceful to a crime:
His weak yet arbitrary acts prepare
A ſcene of ills for his ſucceeding heir.

He was the firſt king of the whole iſland; he affected the character of a pacific monarch to ſuch a

degree as to render both himſelf and the nation contemptible. His favourite diverſion was hunting; and of this he was ſo fond, and ſo curious in his dogs, as to give riſe to the following witty remark, "That "if he had ſhewn as much ſagacity in the choice of "his miniſters, as in that of his hounds, it would "have been happy for himſelf, his family, and his "people." His fondneſs for being thought learned, made him write a book in defence of Arbitrary Power, on Witch-craft, the heinous Sin of uſing Tobacco, and other ſubjects, which have handed down his folly to poſterity. He married *Anne* of Denmark; and died 1625, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Charles I.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

In 1605, the gun-powder plot, intended to deſtroy both the King and Parliament, was diſcovered by means of an anonymous letter directed to the Lord Monteagle; which occaſioned ſtrict ſearch to be made, in a cellar under the Parliament-houſe there were found 36 barrels of gun-powder, upon which were laid bars of iron, maſſy ſtones, &c. near to which was Guy Faux (one of the traitors) concealed, with a dark lanthorn and three matches, who inſtantly confeſſed himſelf guilty; and he, together with Sir Everard Digby, Cateſby, and ſeveral others, were executed for that execrable ſcheme. In 1606, Virginia, which had been diſcovered by the unhappy Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584, was now planted with an Engliſh colony; ſoon after which, New-England and the Burmuda iſlands were made Engliſh plantations, and Sir Walter Raleigh was beheaded in the Tower. Sir Hugh Middleton's noble, laborious, expenſive ſcheme of bringing the New-River from Ware to Iſlington was perfected. In this reign a new tranſlation of the Bible was made, which verſion has been ever ſince in uſe. And in his reign roſe and fell the juſtly celebrated Sir Francis Bacon, the greateſt philoſopher of that age.

LESSON

LESSON XXXII.

No. 45. **CHARLES I.** A.D. 1625—1649.

Unhappy Prince! his fate atones his fault,
Not weak, bnt obſtinate, and badly taught;
The conſtitution, hurt by lawleſs deeds,
The nation trembles, and the Monarch bleeds.

He was handſome, but had a look of reſerve. He poſſeſſed great qualities both of the head and heart, but unfortunately truſted leſs to his own judgment than to that of others, and when his reſolutions were once taken, nothing could ſhake them. His troubles began in Scotland. During the civil wars in England, *Oliver Cromwell* aroſe, who after the king was by his intrigues beheaded, at length arrived at ſovereign power. The unhappy king bore all his ſufferings nobly. He married *Henrietta Maria* of France, and died in 1648.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Sentence was pronounced againſt this unhappy Monarch by Bradſhaw, on the 27th of January, 1649; and on the 30th of the ſame month, his Majeſty was brought from St. James's to Whitehall, and having paſſed about two hours in devotion in the Cabinet chamber, was brought through one of the windows of the Banqueting-houſe upon the ſcaffold, which was hung with black, and ſurrounded with ſoldiers, who lined each ſide of the ſtreets. He then put his hair into his cap, and ſtript into his waiſtcoat, after which he ſtood and prayed with great fervency, then laid his neck upon the block, and, after a ſhort pauſe, ſtretched forth his hands as a ſignal for the executioner, who ſevered his head from his body at one blow. Thus died King Charles, in the 49th year of his age, and the 24th of his reign.——In

1631,

1631, moſt of the houſes on London-bridge, which then made a beautiful ſtreet, were burnt to the ground. In 1635, one Thomas Parr was preſented to the King, who enjoyed a perfect ſtate of health though 152 years of age, being born in the laſt year of Edward IV.

LESSON XXXIII.

INTER-REGNUM.

A. D.

The COMMONWEALTH, 1649—1653.

OLIVER CROMWELL, Protector, 1653—1658.

He was born, April 25th, 1599, at Huntingdon; made a colonel, 1643; went over to Ireland with his army, July, 1649; returned, May, 1650; made protector for life, December 12th, 1653; was near being killed by falling from a coach-box, October, 1654; elected king, but refuſed the title, May 8th, 1657; died of the gout in his ſtomach at Whitehall, September 3d, 1658; leaving his ſon Richard his ſucceſſor, who reſigned his dignity the April following.

LESSON XXXIV.

STUART FAMILY Reſtored.

No.

46. *CHARLES II. Nominally from* 1649, *but actually from* 1660 *to* 1685.

Gay, ſprightly, heedleſs, affable, and lewd,
In CHARLES's court few cares did long intrude;
But Popiſh influence ſtain'd his latter day
With plots, and fines, and arbitrary ſway.

He was the ſon of Charles the firſt; his reign began 1660, when he owed his reſtoration to the fidelity and prudence of General *Monk*. He was tall, well

ſhaped and had an air of majeſty, his complexion was dark, and his features harſh: he was well acquainted with navy affairs, extremely affable, witty, and the beſt bred man of his time, but had no application, and is accuſed of forgetting his friends, and being very vicious. He married *Catherine* of Portugal, and died in 1685.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

In this reign Milton wrote his Paradiſe Loſt, and Butler his Hudidras; Waller, Cowley, Dryden, Newton, Tillotſon, and Burnet alſo did honour to the nation by their writings. In 1660 the Royal Society was eſtabliſhed in London by the king's letters patent. In 1665 a dreadful plague carried off in London 70,000 perſons, beſides what died by other diſorders; and the next year, was the dreadful fire in London, which reduced to aſhes above 13,000 houſes and 90 churches, in memory of which, a monument was erected where the fire began. During this reign ſeveral comets appeared, the moſt remarkable of which was in 1680, its tail extended 45 degrees. In 1683 was a ſevere froſt, which began in the middle of November and laſted till the 5th of February, when the hackney-coachmen plied upon the Thames as they uſed to do in the ſtreets. In this reign a perſon whoſe name was Blood ſtole the crown, ſceptre, and regalia out of the Tower, but was diſcovered and taken.

LESSON XXXV.

No. 47. *JAMES II.* A. D. 1685—1688.

Blinded with zeal, this furious Popiſh King,
Rome's yoke on England ſought again to bring;
He, whilſt he reign'd, uſurp'd a lawleſs ſway,
Till WILLIAM came, and open'd freedom's day.

He was ſon of Charles the firſt; his perſon and talents were leſs happy than his brother's, but his application

application to buſineſs was much greater; while young he was eſteemed very brave, and faithful to his word, but theſe good qualities afterwards forſook him. His firſt wife *Ann Hyde* daughter to the Earl of Clarendon, having declared herſelf a Roman Catholic on her death bed, he ſoon after openly profeſſed himſelf one alſo, and being greatly influenced by his ſecond wife *Maria Joſepha* of Modena, and by his prieſts, he reſolved at all events to re-eſtabliſh the papal authority in England though he had ſolemly promiſed the contrary. The conſequence was, that he loſt, or rather deſerted, the throne in 1688.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

In this reign the Duke of Monmouth was beheaded, and Judge Jefferies hanged about 600 perſons. Church ſteeples, town gates, and high roads were ſtuck with the heads and limbs of thoſe who had been the Duke's adherents, in order to ſhock his ſurviving friends, and to perpetuate the cruelty of the inexorable Judge.—Mr. Richard Baxter, an eminent diſſenting miniſter, who had refuſed the Biſhopric of Hereford ſoon after the reſtoration, had a kind of ſham trial, under pretence of his having reflected on the prelates of the church of England in his *Paraphraſe on the New Teſtament*, when he and his counſel were treated with the baſeſt brutality, and not allowed to ſpeak in his defence; after which he was ſentenced to pay 500 marks, to lie in priſon till he had paid it, and give ſecurity for his good behaviour for ſeven years.—King James at length hearing that William, Prince of Orange, was preparing to land in England, was ſtruck with a panic; and upon the Prince's nearer approach, he fled from Whitehall a ſecond time, and eſcaped into France in December, 1688, which was the end of his reign. He ſpent the laſt twelve years of his life at St. Germains, where Louis XIV. allowed him to keep his court, and granted him a penſion of about 50,000l. ſterling per annum. At length, after having

ſeveral

ſeveral times attempted his reſtoration, he died in 1701, in the 68th year of his age. Under his reign, the commercial intereſt of England received great advantage from the French proteſtants, who fled hither on the revocation of the edict of Nantz; and in 1688, charity-ſchools began to be ſet up in London, to prevent the poor from ſuffering their children to be educated in Roman Catholic ſchools and ſeminaries.

LESSON XXXVI.

The REVOLUTION.

No. A. D.

48. *WILLIAM III. and MARY II.* 1688—1702.

WILL'AM the hero, with MARIA mild,
(He James's nephew, ſhe his eldeſt child)
Fix'd freedom and the church, reform'd the coin,
Oppos'd the French, and ſettled Brunſwick's line.

Though neither tall nor well ſhaped he looked well on horſeback, his looks were piercing, he was brave and prudent; the chief ſtudy and employment of his life was to ſupport the Proteſtant cauſe and humble the pride of France. The Britiſh crown, to which he ſtood very near by birth, and nearer ſtill by his marriage with *Mary* daughter to *James* the Second, was conferred upon him when that king deſerted it, jointly with the princeſs his wife, in conſideration of his great ſervices and abilities. He had no taſte for the polite arts; his favourite diverſions were hunting and ſhooting. He died in 1702.

She was tall and ſlender while young, but afterwards grew larger; her face though not fair was extremely agreeable, her temper was mild, and among the many virtues that adorned her mind ſhe was remarkable for great piety, a well grounded attachment to her religion,

gion, conjugal affection, and humility. Though a queen by inheritance ſhe never meddled with affairs of ſtate, yet ſhewed, when adminiſtration was entruſted to her, that ſhe well knew how to govern. She died in 1694.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

In 1694, the bank of England and the ſalt and ſtamp offices were eſtabliſhed; in 1696, the palace and manor of Greenwich were beſtowed on the brave Engliſh ſeamen for an hoſpital; and the ſame year, the clipt money was called in, and re-coined. In 1702, the royal palace at Whitehall was deſtroyed by fire. One of the laſt acts of King William's life, was, his ſigning the bill for ſettling the crown on the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover, in caſe the Princeſs Anne of Denmark, who had a little before buried the Duke of Glouceſter, an amiable and promiſing youth, died without iſſue. And in his reign the liberty of the preſs, the liberty of conſcience, and better ſecurity for private property were introduced and eſtabliſhed.

LESSON XXXVII.

No. A. D.

49. *ANNE, of the Stuart Family.* 1702—1714.

Ten years of glory brighten'd ANNA's reign,
While Marlb'rough's arms did victory maintain;
Nor ſhould hard cenſure ſhade her cloſing ſcene;
For, tho' miſled, well meaning was the Queen.

She was towards the end of her life very fat, had a contraction in her eye-lids that caſt a gloom over her countenance, her complexion was ruddy, her hair dark, her voice pleaſing, ſhe ſpoke gracefully, and poſſeſſed many accompliſhments. During her reign the nation roſe to a high pitch of glory both in arts and arms. She married *George* Prince of Denmark, and died in 1714.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Parties ran very high in this reign; Dr Sacheverel endeavoured to raiſe a ſpirit of perſecution againſt the Diſſenters, and his trial ſerved to inflame the nation. In the latter end of her reign Harley and Bolingbrooke, the Queen's new miniſters, took every method that malice and envy could ſuggeſt to exaſperate the nation againſt the Duke of Marlborough, who had ſo nobly ſupported its glory, and, in the courſe of ten victorious campaigns, had the honour of receiving ten times the thanks of both Houſes of Parliament, and who never laid ſiege to a town which he did not take, or fought a battle which he did not gain. She procured a law for the building of fifty new churches within the bills of mortality, and an augmentation of the livings of the poor clergy. In 1707 the union of the two kingdoms of England and Scotland took place; and in 1708 there was a ſevere froſt, which occaſioned a great ſcarcity of proviſions.

LESSON XXXVIII.

BRUNSWICK LINE, 3.

A.D.

50. *GEORGE I. of Hanover.* 1714—1727.

Inur'd alike to council and the field,
Before his ſway ſee oppoſition yield;
In wiſdom and the laws he put his truſt,
Was cautious, ſteady, fortunate, and juſt.

He was ſon of the Princeſs Sophia, whoſe Mother was Elizabeth, Daughter of James I. and who married Frederick Elector Palatine. He was anxiouſly expected and joyfully received; his appearance was majeſtic, though he was not tall; he was brave, wiſe,

and gracious; he encouraged arts, and ſpoke ſeveral languages, but could never make himſelf maſter of the Engliſh. He married *Sophia Dorothy* heireſs of Zell, and died in 1727.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

In this reign there was two remarkable eclipſes of the ſun, the firſt in April, 1715, when the ſun was totally darkened in London for near three minutes and a half; the birds flew to ſhelter, and all nature ſeemed in aſtoniſhment. In 1716 great northern lights appeared in the air and much terrified the populace; and in the ſame year there was a ſevere froſt which continued three months, during which a fair was kept and an ox roaſted on the Thames. In 1721 the experiment of inoculating for the ſmall-pox was tried on ſeven criminals in Newgate, and the practice firſt adopted in England.

LESSON XXXIX.

No. 51. *GEORGE II.* A. D. 1727—1760.

Happieſt of Kings, through an illuſtrious reign,
Triumplant o'er rebellion and its train:
Succeſs in arms attends each hoſtile ſtrife,
And crown'd with glory, he reſigns his life.

He was low in ſtature, but of great abilities; he was a ſteady friend to civil and religious liberty; his reign was long and happy. He married *Caroline*, daughter to the Margrave of Anſpach; and, in the midſt of a war he was carrying on with great ſucceſs, he died ſuddenly in 1760.

For Remarkable Events, ſee Chronological Table from the year 1727 to 1760.

LESSON

LESSON XL.

No.		A. D.
52	*GEORGE III.*	1760—

GEORGE III. by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunſwick Lunenburgh, Elector of Hanover, Arch-Treaſurer of the Holy Roman Empire, *&c. &c. &c.* Married 1761, to the Princeſs *Charlotte Sophia*, of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.

Long may GOD preſerve them both.

For Remarkable Events, ſee Chronological Table from 1760 to the end.

END OF THE SECOND PART.

PART III.

GEOGRAPHY.

FIRST,—*Of the WORLD in general.*

LESSON I.

GEOGRAPHY, is a deſcription of the whole globe of the earth or known habitable world, together with all its parts, limits, ſituations, and other remarkable things relating thereto.

The whole GLOBE, is conſidered as a body of land and water.

LAND, is either continent, iſland, peninſula, iſthmus, or promontory.

A CONTINENT, is a large tract of land containing ſeveral countries, which are not ſeparated from each other by the ſea; as Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America.

An ISLAND, is a tract of land entirely ſurrounded by water; as Great-Britain, Ireland, Borneo, Japan, &c.

A PENINSULA, is a tract of land almoſt ſurrounded by water; as the Morea in Greece, Jutland, and the Crimea.

An

An ISTHMUS, is a narrow part of land, joining a peninſula to ſome other land; as that of Suez, which joins Africa to Aſia; that of Corinth, which joins the Morea to Greece; that of Darian, which connects South and North America, &c.

A PROMONTORY, is a high point of land ſtretching out into the ſea, the end of which is called a cape; as the capes of Good Hope, Finiſterre, Vincent, Verd, Florida, Horn, &c.

A COAST or SHORE, is that part of a country which borders on the ſea.

MOUNTAINS, are parts of land riſing above the adjacent country.

LESSON II.

WATERS, are diſtinguiſhed into oceans, ſeas, ſtreights, gulphs, bays, lakes, rivers, and creeks.

The OCEAN, is that general collection of waters encompaſſing the whole earth on every ſide.

A SEA, is a part of the ocean to which we cannot come but through ſome ſtreight, as the Mediterranean and the Baltick ſea.

A STREIGHT, is a part of the ocean reſtrained between narrow bounds, and opening a way to the ſea; as the ſtreights of Gibraltar, the Helleſpont, &c.

A GULPH, is part of the ocean or ſea which runs up into land through narrow paſſages, which are called ſtreights, as the Gulph of Florida, the Gulph of Venice, &c.

A BAY, is an arm of the ſea coming up into the land and terminating in a corner or a river, and is commonly wider in the middle than at the entrance, which is called the mouth of the bay,

A LAKE, is a great natural reſervoir of ſtanding water.

A RIVER, is a body of water riſing in the land and flowing into the ſea; as the Thames, Tiber, Nile, Euphrates, &c.

A CREEK, is a narrow part of the ſea or a river, that goes but a little way into the land.

LESSON III.

The EARTH, is generally divided by Geographers into four quarters, Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America, beſides the iſlands belonging to each part.

The Ancients knew only Europe, Aſia, and Africa, and even theſe imperfectly, hence they are called the *Old World.*

AMERICA is called the *New World*, becauſe lately diſcovered by *Chriſtopher Columbus*, a Genoeſe, in 1492; it is alſo named the Weſt Indies, to diſtinguiſh it from the Eaſt Indies; it is compoſed of two vaſt continents, one on the north, the other upon the ſouth, which are joined by the iſthmus of Darian, which is only 60 miles over; it has the higheſt mountains, and the largeſt lakes and rivers in the world.

ASIA.—In this quarter of the world was placed the Garden of Eden, where the parents of the human race were created; and after the deluge, this region was the reſidence of *Noah* and his immediate deſcendants, who here founded great cities and formed mighty kingdoms and ſtates, while the other parts of the globe where deſerts, and inhabited only by wild animals. Aſia exceeds both Europe and Africa in extent, and is greatly ſuperior to them in the ſerenity of its air, the fertility of the ſoil, the fragrancy, richneſs, and fineneſs of its various productions, whether ſuch as are uſed for food, medicine, or ornament; but in many parts where the inhabitants groan under deſpotic tyranny, eſpecially thoſe ſubject to the Turks, all the fore-mentioned advantages are loſt, and theſe which have been ſome of the moſt populous and beſt cultivated countries in the world, are now little better than deſerts, filled with decayed monuments of their ancient grandeur.

LESSON IV.

AFRICA, is a very large peninſula, ſeparated from Aſia only by the iſthmus of Suez, which lies between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. The interior parts of this quarter of the globe contain vaſt tracts of ſandy deſerts, and are very little known to Europeans, ſo that they may almoſt be ranked with undiſcovered countries.

From the great heat of Africa, ſnow is unknown, except at the tops of ſome of the higheſt mountains; and the natives in general treat as fictions the account of ſtrangers who ſpeak of ice.

The Ancients were only acquainted with thoſe parts of Africa called Barbary and Egypt; moſt of the other parts now known, were diſcovered by the Portugueſe, in their attempts to find a paſſage to the Eaſt Indies.

The ſands in ſome of the deſerts are of ſuch a looſe texture, that when the wind blows ſtrong they roll like immenſe waves, and will ſometimes bury whole caravans, conſiſting of hundreds or thouſands of perſons at a time.

The principal river in Africa is the Nile, which overflows its banks every year, and makes the country through which it paſſes very fruitful. It riſes in Abyſſinia, runs from thence into Nubia, and then into Egypt, till it arrives at Cairo, one of the largeſt cities in the world; a little below which it divides itſelf into two branches, which, with the Mediteranean Sea, form the iſland called the Delta, where Alexandria ſtood.

LESSON V.

EUROPE is ſmaller than Aſia or Africa, but is much more populous, and better cultivated than either of them; here are no leopards, hyænas, tygers,

or

or lions; there are here none of thoſe barren and frightful waſtes which are met with in other parts of the world; but inſtead of them, large and populous cities, ſtrong and magnificently built, with beautiful villages interſperſed here and there.

Europe is the ſeat of the arts and ſciences, where they are carried to the higheſt pitch of perfection, and where the natives of every part of the globe reſort as to the ſchool of wiſdom and humanity.

Europe is bounded on the north by the frozen Sea; on the eaſt by Ruſſia in Aſia, the river Don or Tanais, and the Black Sea; on the ſouth by Africa and the Mediterranean Sea; on the weſt by the Atlantic Ocean. From Cape North to the ſouth of Spain it is 3300 miles; from Cape Finiſterre in Spain to the River Don about 2200 miles; it is divided into Northern, Middle, and Southern Parts.

The Northern Part, contains Greenland, Nova-Zembla, Jutland, or Iceland, Frieſland, Norway, or Ruſſia.

The Middle Part, contains European Tartary, Poland, Ruſſia, Germany, the Netherlands, Britiſh Iſles, France, Switzerland, Hungary, Tranſilvania, Walachia, and Moldavia.

The Southern Part, contains Spain, Portugal, Italy, Turkey in Europe, and the leſſer Tartary.

GEOGRAPHY.

SECOND,—*A TOUR through EUROPE; in which we ſhall juſt touch at the principal Places, and point out the chief Curioſities.*

LESSON VI.

WE ſet out from Dover, and arrive very ſoon at CALAIS, the firſt ſea-port of France towards England, 21 miles from Dover;—we proceed to

ROUEN, the capital of Normandy and the port of Paris, famous for its trade, its bridge of boats, and large bell, called *George de Ambois*;—our next ſtage is to

PARIS, the metropolis of France; it is ſaid to contain 50,000 houſes, of which 500 are very large and are called Hotels. The Univerſity of Paris is the moſt ancient in Europe, it having been founded by Charlemaigne, in 790; it is compoſed of three colleges, of which that for divinity is called the *Sorbonne*.

VERSAILLES is 12 miles from Paris, and was the reſidence of the French Court.

ORLEANS, a good trading city on the river Loire. On the bridge is the ſtatue of Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, who obliged the Engliſh to raiſe the ſiege of this city in the time of Henry V.—go on to

BLOIS, a pleaſant town upon the Loire, where you may ſtay to improve yourſelf in the French pronounciation;—afterwards you may viſit

RENNES, the capital of Britany, and the ſeat of a Parliament;—and go from thence to

St. MALO,

St. MALO, a ſea-port of Britany,—and then to

BREST, where are the largeſt dock-yards in France;—travel ſouth-eaſt to

NANTZ, on the river Loire, famous for its brandy trade, and for the edict of Henry IV. in favour of the Proteſtants, which was repealed by Louis XIV. and by which the French king loſt two millions of ſubjects;—you next come to

ROCHFORT, on the Bay of Biſcay, and one of the French royal dock-yards;—you proceed to

BOURDEAUX, the capital of Guienne, a large and rich city, famous for its great trade and good Claret;—and from thence to

BAYONNE, a ſea-port on the Labourd, renowned for its hams, its gooſe quills, and its many Jews;—here ſtop to reſt before you aſcend the mounts Pyrenees which divide France and Spain.

LESSON VII.

After paſſing the PYRENEES, which extend 200 miles from the Bay of Biſcay to the Mediteranean Sea, we arrive at

BURGOS, the capital of Old Carſtile, where there is a royal nunnery;—we proceed to

MADRID, the metropolis of Spain, it contains about 300,000 inhabitants; ſtop here to ſee the bull fights, and viſit the Eſcurial or Palace, which is about 18 miles diſtant, and is one of the largeſt in the world, it coſt Philip II. 3,300,000l. and has 11,000 windows;—we travel north-weſt to

SALAMANCA, here is the firſt Univerſity of Spain; and then go to Ferrol, the Spaniſh royal dock-yards;—returning to Salamanca, we proceed to

OPORTO, a ſea-port town in Portugal, famous for its wines; paſs by Coimbra, where is a Portugueſe Univerſity;—and proceed to

LISBON, the capital city of Portugal; on November 1ſt, in the year 1755, it was almoſt deſtroyed by

by an earthquake, but is now rebuilt, and contains about 200,000 inhabitants; it is a fine trading city, built on ſeven hills, and makes a noble appearance from the harbour;—leaving Portugal we go next to

SEVILLE, which is the capital of Andaluſia, and viſit Cadiz, where are the royal dock-yards;—then ſail up the Streights to

GIBRALTAR, a fortreſs belonging to Great-Britain, built on a rock, and famous for its long ſiege, and its defence by General Elliot with red-hot balls;—proceed to

MALAGA, renowned for raiſins and wine;—viſit

GRANADA, famous for the remains of its beautiful palace of the ancient Mooriſh kings; paſs through Carthagena and Valencia; and from thence go to

MINORCA, in the Mediterranean Sea, where is Port Mahon, one of the beſt harbours in the univerſe; return to Barcelona, the capital of Catalonia, and paſs again the Pyrenees to

PERPIGNAN, in the ſouth of France, and the capital of Rouſillon.

LESSON VIII.

From Perpignan paſs through NARBONNE, an archiepiſcopal city, where are many antiquities, and the Canal Royal of Languidoc, which joins the Atlantic Ocean to the Mediterranean Sea;—haſten to

MONTPELLIER, famous for the ſtudy of phyſic and the ſalubrity of its air;—viſit

MARSEILLES, a port of Provence, on a fine Bay of the Mediterranean; it is the ſtation of the French gallies, has a good trade, a ſilk manufactory, and a large magazine of warlike ſtores;—proceed to

TOULON, a royal ſea-port in Province, with a fine ſafe harbour, dock-yards, and fortifications;—travel northwards to

LYONS,

LYONS, the ſecond city of France, examine the ſilk manufactories, the firſt in Europe, and in which an 100,000 perſons are ſaid to be employed;—go on to

DIJON, the capital of Burgundy, renowned for its excellent wine;—travel eaſtward to

BASIL, on the Rhine, the capital of a ſmall proteſtant canton, and a place of trade and learning;—from thence go ſouthward to

BERN, the capital of the largeſt proteſtant canton of Switzerland;—from thence proceed to

GENEVA, a pleaſant town on the lake of the ſame name, which is 60 miles long and 12 broad, and is the capital of a little proteſtant republic; the famous reformer John Calvin was its firſt legiſlator. Here is a Univerſity, and a good trade in gold and ſilver lace, ſilks, and ſhammy leather.—Paſs over the Alps into Italy, and viſit

TURIN, a very fine city in Piedmont, and the capital of the King of Sardinia's dominions;—proceed to

MILAN, the capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, a very populous city, famous for its cathedral, and its manufactories of ſilk, brocade, and other rich ſtuffs;—go on to

MANTUA, the capital of a dukedom of that name, it ſtands in the middle of a marſh, in a very bad air; Taſſo the poet was born here, and Virgil at Andes, about two miles from it;—go from thence to

VENICE, a large, rich, and beautiful city, the capital of the republic of that name; it ſtands at the bottom of its own gulph, upon a great many iſlands; it has 400 bridges, the moſt famous is the Rialto, built of fine white marble, it ſtands on 10,000 piles, and its arch is 90 feet wide; the city is entirely encompaſſed with water;—ſtay here to ſee the marriage of the republic with the ſea.

LESSON

LESSON IX.

Paſs by FERRARA, a decayed and unwholeſome city in the Pope's dominions; and go on to

PARMA, the capital of the dominions of the Prince of that name; here is one of the fineſt theatres in the world: proceed on to

GENOA, the capital of the republic of that name; here are fine marble buildings, and numerous manufactories of rich ſilks, velvets, and brocades;—proceed to

LEGHORN, in Tuſcany, a free port of great trade, with a fine harbour;—and embark for

BASTIA, the capital of the kingdom of Corſica, now poſſeſſed by the French; here drop a tear over that conquered country, and hear the praiſes of Paoli their valiant general;—return to Italy, and viſit

FLORENCE, the fair, the capital of the grand dutchy of Tuſcany; here are fine paintings, ſtatues, and a grand library;—go hence to

SIENNA, to improve in the Italian language;—and then paſs by

VITERBO, a handſome epiſcopal city in the Pope's dominions;—and ſtop at

ROME, a magnificent and large city, once the metropolis and miſtreſs of the world! remark the church of St. Peter, which is reckoned the fineſt in the univerſe, and can hold 200,000 perſons; the palace, called the vatican, which is ſaid to contain 125,000 rooms; its famous library; and all the ancient and modern curioſities of this renowned city;—proceed to

NAPLES, the capital of the kingdom of the two Sicilies; here take time to view the palace of Portici, the ruins of Herculanæum and the burning mountain Veſuvius;—croſs the water to

MESSINA, the ſecond city of Sicily, it is a fine ſea-port, and has a great ſilk trade; it gives its name

to a very famous and dangerous ſtreight between Italy and Sicily, which is only 7 miles over;—proceed weſt to

PALERMO, the capital of the iſland and kingdom of Sicily;—return eaſt to

SYRACUSE, a city renowned in ancient times for its building and populouſneſs, now famous for its wine;—in your way view

MOUNT ÆTNA, the moſt tremendous and famous volcano in the world; this mountain is 60 miles in circumference, and at the top there is a baſon of burning ſulphur 6 miles round, from whence ſometimes iſſue rivers of melted minerals that run down into the ſea. The hill is ſo high that a circle of ſnow is ſeen round the top of it great part of the year. Any conſiderable eruption is generally preceded by an earthquake. The town of Catania was overturned by an earthquake in 1693, and 18,000 people were ſaid to be deſtroyed with it. Syracuſe, once the capital of this iſland, has been ſo often demoliſhed by them, that very little of it remains at preſent.—Then take a turn to

MALTA, a little rocky iſland, the chief place of the knights of that name, who have long been the Don Quixotes of the Mediterranean;—ſail eaſtward, and leaving Candia on the right, and the Morea on the left, you will arrive at

ATHENS, a celebrated city of Greece, once the ſeat of the fineſt arts and eloquence; ſtop here to conſider the venerable antiquities of this deſolated city;—travel north to

SALONICA, formerly called Theſſalonica, the capital of Macedonia; and croſſing the Archipelago paſs the Dardenelles; here view the two caſtles which defend the paſſage, one in Europe, the other in Aſia; and proceed through the ſea of Marmora to Conſtantinople

LESSON

LESSON X.

CONSTANTINOPLE is the reſidence of the Grand Seignor or Sultan, and metropolis of the Ottoman Empire; it is reckoned the fineſt ſituated city in the world, and its harbour is one of the beſt and ſafeſt; that part of it which is called the city, is 12 miles in circumference, and the ſuburbs are at leaſt of equal dimenſions, the whole computed to contain two millions of people;—go weſtward to

ADRIANOPLE, a city of Romelia, where the Sultan has a palace;—proceed from thence to

SOPHIA, the capital of Bulgaria; to the north lies Buchoreſt, the capital of Walachia, on the other ſide of the Danube; and to the north of this, is Jaſſi, the capital of Moldavia;—from Sophia proceed to

BELGRADE, the chief town of Servia; here view the field of battle where Prince Eugene defeated the Turks, 1717;—paſs over the long bridge of Eſſek, near the confluence of the rivers Danube and Drave; it is 5 miles in length over the marſhes, and fortified with towers at certain diſtances;—go on to

BUDA, the capital of Lower Hungary, here are the fineſt baths in Europe; not far from hence is Tockey, remarkable for its excellent wine;—remove from hence to

PRESBURG, the capital of the kingdom of Hungary, and the reſidence of the Governor General;—proceed to

VIENNA, the capital of the Auſtrian dominions, and where the Imperial Court is kept:—the next ſtage is to

MUNICH, a pleaſant city, with canals running through ſeveral of the ſtreets; it is the capital of the electorate of Bavaria, his country palace is at Nymphenburgh, near the city:—travel on to.

AUGSBURG, an Imperial city in Swabia, where the proteſtant princes of the empire preſented Charles V.

their confeſſion of faith, which occaſioned a civil war that laſted for 20 years;—you will next arrive at

RATESBON, a city in Bavaria, and the ſeat of the imperial Diet.

NUREMBURG, is an imperial city in Franconia, where they keep the regalia of the empire; their clock-work, and manufactures of iron, ſteel, ivory, alabaſter, and toys are much admired;—turning to the eaſt, you will arrive at

PRAGUE, the capital of the kingdom of Bohemia, where there is a rich cathedral, and a fine bridge over the Moldau, adorned with ſtatues; it is 12 miles in circumference, and contains about 100 churches, and as many palaces;—proceed to

BRESLAW, which is the capital of Sileſia, and Cracow, the ſecond city of Poland, formerly its capital;—from hence proceed to

WARSAW, its preſent capital; Dantzick is its ſea-port;—haſten from it to

KONINGSBURG, the capital of Pruſſia;—from hence you may go to

WILNA, the capital of Lithuania, and to

MITTAU, the capital of Courland; here take your reſt before you ſet out for

RUSSIA, and lay in all neceſſary proviſions for your cold northern tour.

LESSON XI.

After taking a ſhort journey to RIGA, a noble ſea-port town, and capital of Livonia, ſet out for

MOSCOW, but remember there are no inns to call at, no proviſions or beds but what you take with you; you muſt travel on ſledges drawn by rein-deer (the ſnow being frozen hard enough to bear them), they will carry you 200 miles in a day and night; this is the ſecond city in Ruſſia, and has one of the largeſt bells in the world, weighing 336,000 lb.—it is no very pleaſing place, therefore ſet out for

PETERSBURGH,

PETERSBURGH, on the gulph of Finland, the metropolis of the Ruſſian empire, it was built by Peter the Great, in 1703, his ſtatue and character deſerve attention;—if you have buſineſs, proceed to

ARCHANGEL, on the White Sea; veal, hogs, ſheep, and fowl are killed here, and, being frozen, are caried to Peterſburgh, which, when thawed in cold water, are eſteemed as good as if juſt killed;—from hence you may take your voyage round the north cape of Lapland to

MAELSTRON, on the coaſt of Norway, where there is a dangerous whirlpool;—haſten to

DRENTHEIM, the ſecond city of Norway, and famous for its large cathedral;—croſs the mountains of Norway, where it is extremely cold, they being always covered with ſnow, and make the beſt of your way to

STOCKHOLM, the capital of Sweden, it is built on ſix ſmall iſlands, joined together with wooden bridges; moſt of the inhabitants lie under ground to ſhelter themſelves from the winds, which blow here in a terrible manner;—ſail over the gulph to

ABO, the capital of Finland;—go round the gulph and through

TORNEA, in Lapland, where the French mathematicians meaſured the degree of the meridian; and return to Stockholm;—from thence go to

FREDRICKSHALL, a town in Norway, beſieged by Charles XII. of Sweden, who was killed there, it was ſuppoſed by a cannon ball, in 1717;—and proceed to

BERGEN, the capital of Norway, a ſea-port of good trade;—croſs over the Sound to

COPENHAGEN, the capital of Denmark;—go over to

HAMBURGH, a beautiful imperial city, with a fine port on the river Elbe; it is a place of great trade, and where the Engliſh have a council;—then go to

STRELITZ, the reſidence of Queen Charlotte's elder brother; ſtay here to view the Duke of Mecklenburg's fine palace, and the town of Mirow, where her Majeſty was born.

LESSON XII.

We arrive at BERLIN, the reſidence of the King of Pruſſia, and the capital of his ſtates;—and proceed to

DRESDEN, the capital of the Electoral dominion of Saxony, whoſe cabinet of curioſities deſerve your attention;—from thence go to

LEIPSICK, a city of Saxony, whoſe two annual fairs are the moſt famous in Germany; in this neighbourhood view the field of the battle of Lutren, where Guſtavus Adolphus of Sweden was killed in 1632;—viſit at the next ſtage

HANOVER, the capital of his Britiſh Majeſty's German dominions; obſerve the royal palace of Herrenhauſen; and proceed to

OSNABURG, the capital of a rich biſhoprick in Weſtphalia, now held by his Majeſty's ſecond ſon Prince Frederick;—you will next come to

CASSEL, the capital of the Landgraviate of Heſſe, where you muſt ſee the palace, and the caſcade at Weiſnenſtem;—go on to

FRANKFORT, an imperial city on the Main, famous for its trade and its two annual fairs;—proceed to

MENTZ, the capital of the electorate of that name, famous for its rheniſh wines, and for being the birth place of John Guttemberg, who invented the art of Printing;—viſit

COLOGNE, the capital of the electorate of the ſame name;—proceed to

DUSSELDROP, the capital of the Dutchy of Berg, ſubject to the Elector Palatine; here is a fine gallery of paintings;—viſit

AMSTERDAM,

AMSTERDAM, the capital of the ſeven united provinces, view the ſtadthhouſe, which ſtands upon 13.000 piles of wood, the arſenal, and the village of Sardam, famous for its ſhip-builders:—the

HAGUE, is the fineſt village in Europe, it is the ſeat of the States General and the Stadtholder;—go to

SCHEVELING, and ſee the houſe in the wood.

ROTTERDAM, on the Maes, is the ſecond city in Holland, and a place of great trade.

ANTWERP, is the fineſt city in the Auſtrian or Catholic Netherlands, on the river Eſcaut; Ruben's paintings are in ſeveral of the Churches;—go on to

BRUSSELS, the capital of French Flanders;—and to

OSTEND, a ſea-port town in Auſtrian Flanders, where you embark for Dover;—and from thence proceed to

LONDON, the capital of England, and the Metropolis of the Britiſh Empire.

GEOGRAPHY.

THIRD,—*A brief DESCRIPTION of GREAT-BRITAIN.*

INTRODUCTION.

ENGLAND, the largeſt and richeſt part of Great-Britain, is bounded by Scotland on the north; the German ſea, which ſeparates it from Germany and the Netherlands, on the eaſt; by the Engliſh channel, that divides it from France, on the

ſouth; and by St. George's channel, which ſeparates it from Ireland on the weſt; From Berwick-upon-Tweed to the ſouth parts of the iſle of Wight, its length is 360 miles; and from Dover-head eaſt, to the Land's-end weſt, its breadth 285: in it there are 28 cities, or biſhop's ſees, though but 26 dioceſes, and amongſt theſe cities, London alone may contain near one million of ſouls; there are 650 market-towns, an infinite number of villages, and the yearly rents of the lands of England are to the amount of 18 millions; whilſt her wealth in jewels, plate, hoards of money, rich moveables, and merchandize, is immenſe, and her ſtock and credit exceeds thoſe of any other nation in the univerſe. As to the ſituation of this country, it not only renders it ſecure from all its enemies without; but is commodious and advantageous for trade and navigation, its ſea coaſts being furniſhed with abundance of good ports and havens, into which the wealth of the moſt diſtant regions is imported, and it is ſecured from irruptions of the ſea in moſt parts by the height of its cliffs.

The air is generally heavy, the winters rainy and foggy, and the weather variable; notwithſtanding which, the people live to as great ages as in any part of Europe. In the ſummer, by the frequent intervention of clouds, and falling of rains, and refreſhing breezes from the weſtern ocean, the heats are rendered very temperate; and in winter deep ſnows and hard froſts are not ſo common as on the continent, on account of the vicinity of the ſea, which, without doubt, occaſions the moiſtneſs of the air in that ſeaſon. In fine, both this country and Ireland is much warmer in winter than any other under the ſame parallel, and the climate is ſo moderate, that the extremes of heat and cold are equally unknown.

England abounds in large and fine rivers, which afford great plenty of excellent fiſh, and ſerve abundantly the uſes of navigation and commerce; it is diverſified in the moſt agreeable manner with arable land,

land, meadows, and woods, and here and there with riſing hills, and its foreſts agreeably ſerve for the pleaſure of various proſpects, and the delights of hunting. The country in general wears an excellent and refreſhing verdure for nine months in the year, and is rendered rich and delightful by the fine rivers and ſtreams which roll through it: it is extremely fertile, abounds with fine large cattle, and produces corn in ſuch abundance, that this country, from the prodigious quantity it exports, may be called the granary of Europe. The ſoil is rank in ſome places, in others light and ſandy, and elſewhere clayiſh. For variety of roots and herbs, no country exceeds it; it has alſo a ſufficient quantity of hares, wild-fowl, and poultry, and the plenty is ſo conſtant, that a real famine has not been known here for 400 years. The richeſt wines are imported to us, though we cannot boaſt of producing them; but as to beer or ale, cyder, perry, &c. we yield to no foreign nation. Our wool is famous throughout the world, and the fineſt and moſt ſerviceable cloth is made of it; and leather we have, of the beſt and in the greateſt quantity. We have plenty of timber and other materials for building, and our oak is perhaps the beſt in the world: as to firing, we have pit-coal in abundance. Though there is ſcarce any fruit natural to the ſoil of England, yet almoſt all the fruits of Europe have been introduced here, ſome of them however want that delicious flavour which they acquire in a warmer climate and their native ſoil.

In Kent are large plantations of hops, and extenſive orchards of cherries. Devonſhire and Herefordſhire produce vaſt quantities of apples, of which is made the moſt excellent cyder. Eſſex and Cambridgeſhire contain large plantations of the fineſt ſaffron; Bedfordſhire, fields of woad for dying; and in other counties there are plantations of flax and hemp.

The minerals dug out of the earth, render ſome of the moſt barren parts of the country as valuable as thoſe

thoſe whoſe ſoil is moſt fruitful. We have alſo mines of copper, tin, and lead; and of the two laſt vaſt quantities are exported.

England has not only the advantage of an extenſive commerce, but of manufacturing the goods on which this commerce is founded. The woollen cloth and ſtuffs of England, are greatly preferable to thoſe of any other country: this is our ſtaple commodity, and more of it is made here than in any other nation. We alſo exel in a great number of other manufactories. Our mechanics are acknowledged to be the beſt in Europe; and, in ſhort, almoſt every art is here carried to its greateſt perfection. The commodities produced by the labour of the induſtrious from things originally of ſmall price, receive their value from the hands of the workman, are carried to the utmoſt limits of both worlds, and are there ſold at a great price.

We have alſo ſuch a number of ſea-ports, that no wind can blow from any point which does not bring in ſome ſhips, and carry others out.

And with all our other advantages, we have the fineſt fiſhing-banks on our own coaſts of Shetland, in the north of Scotland, that are to be found in the known world, as the Dutch can witneſs, who owe great part of their preſent wealth and grandeur to the fiſhing-trade which they have carried on there. Beaſts of prey, England is ſo happy as to be entirely free from.

In fine, Providence has beſtowed upon this happy region, all the advantages and all the charms that nature could furniſh, or mankind could wiſh; and in moſt reſpects has made it the juſt boaſt of her natives, and the envy of the reſt of the world.

WALES, for the moſt part is very mountainous; yet yields wherewith to ſubſiſt its inhabitants, and ſeveral parts of that principality are as fruitful as any in England. Its extent is nearly equal to a fifth part of

of England. The air is clear and ſharp, the cattle ſmall, but proviſions good and cheap; ſome parts of it abound with goats, and they have plenty of wool, coal, and turf for fuel. It has fine rivers, and as to its harbour of Milford-Haven, it is ſuch a noble one that 1000 ſhips may ride there without the leaſt inconvenience.

Wales is divided into north and ſouth, each part containing ſix counties, which, except three, are all watered by the ſea.

SCOTLAND, now called North-Britain, is about 250 miles in length, and about 100 miles in breadth, at the broadeſt part, the whole country being ſo interſected by inlets of the ſea, that every houſe is within 50 miles of ſalt-water. A vaſt number of iſlands lie round about her and belong to her, divided into three claſſes, the Hebrides or weſtern iſlands, the Arcades or Orkneys, and the Shetland iſles, beſides ſeveral in the Frith of Edinburgh.

The air of Scotland is generally wholeſome, being purified by frequent high winds. The ſoil produces all things neceſſary for human life; and though the country in general is mountainous and full of heaths, yet it has many large and fruitful vallies, abounding with corn and graſs; the moſt common grain is oats, much exceeding thoſe of England, of which in the Highlands they make good bread and drink, and other palatable food. The Highlands afford good timber; they have coal in many parts of the country, and in the north, fire-wood, turf, peat, heath, broom, and furze enough for fuel. They have large flocks of ſheep, and herds of black cattle, much ſmaller than thoſe of England. They have ſtore of excellent flax, of which they make great quantities of linen, coarſe and fine. Scotland abounds with fiſh, eggs, and fowl, and has mines of many ſorts of metal, quarries of fine ſtone and marble; it affords many and good harbours, and a number of fine rivers, of which the moſt convenient for trade are the Forth and the Clyde.

A Deſcription of the Counties of ENGLAND *and their* CURIOSITIES,

PLACED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

LESSON I.

BEDFORDSHIRE, an inland county in the dioceſe of Lincoln, derives its name from the Saxon word *Bedenford*, an inn or reſting place at the ford of a river; it is 73 miles in circumference. The air is temperate, the ſoil fruitful, and it is well ſtored with corn and cattle. The principal rivers are the Ouſe and Ival, and its chief commodities are wool, butter, cheeſe, poultry, and woad for dying. Towards Olney and Newport-Pagnel, they weave bone-lace, and near Dunſtable and Luton they make ſtraw hats and other manufactures of the like ſort, in which ſeveral thouſand perſons are employed. This county ſends 4 members to parliament, has 116 pariſhes, and 10 market towns. Bedford, the principal, is ſituated upon the river Ouſe, and is 47 miles north of London. Dunſtable is noted for larks, and Aſpley for fuller's-earth.

At Sandy are Roman urns, and both there and near Dunſtable are found many ancient coins. Maidingbourg has the remains of a large fortified camp; and near Wooburn there is a ſmall ſtream that gives wood the appearance of ſtone. Some years ago a gold mine was diſcovered at Pollux-Hill, but is now neglected, the profit falling ſhort of the expence.

LESSON II.

BERKSHIRE, an inland county in the dioceſe of Saliſbury, derives its name from the Saxon word *Berroſcire*,

Berroſcire, i. e. box, that wood having formerly grown here in great abundance. It is 120 miles in circumference, and has plenty of corn, cattle, wild-fowl, wool, and timber, eſpecially oak and beech. The rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Ocke, Loddon, and Lambourn, the laſt of which has the ſingular property of having moſt water in ſummer, and ſhrinking gradually as the winter approaches, and about the middle of that ſeaſon is ſo ſhallow as to be ſometimes nearly dry. This county ſends 9 members to parliament, has 140 pariſhes, and 12 market-towns. Reading the chief, is 39 miles weſt of London, and is remarkable for malt, meal, holland-tapes, and canvas or ſail cloth.

Windſor is remarkable for its royal caſtle, which for upwards of 700 years has been occaſionally the country reſidence of the kings of England; it was built by king Edward III. is finely ſituated, the furniture exceedingly rich, and contains many paintings and other curioſities: in St. George's chapel are held the chapters of the order of the garter, inſtituted by the aforeſaid king Edward III.

King Alfred the Great was born at Wantage, and a few miles to the ſouth-weſt of this town is the figure of a white horſe, covering an acre of ground, cut in a hill of chalk, from whence it may be ſeen at a great diſtance, and is ſaid to have been made by direction of king Alfred, in memory of a great victory he obtained over the heathen Saxons. The neighbouring people have from time immemorial a kind of feſtival, called *Scouring the Horſe*; when they cleanſe it of weeds, whereby the chalky bottom ſtill preſerves a fine effect at a conſiderable diſtance.

LESSON III.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, or Bucks, an inland county in the dioceſe of Lincoln, derives its name either from the Saxon word *Bocar*, i. e. beech-trees,

of which great numbers formerly grew here, or from Bucks, the woods anciently abounding with thoſe animals. It is 138 miles in circumference; the air good, and ſoil rich. It abounds with ſheep, oxen, wood, corn, and paſture, and is famous for the manufacture of bone-lace, particularly at Newport-Pagnel, and alſo for paper. The principal rivers are the Tame, Ouſe, and Coln. This county ſends 14 members to parliament, has 185 pariſhes, and 14 market-towns. The county town, which is Buckingham, is ſituated upon the Ouſe, 60 miles from London, is very old, has a ruinous caſtle, and three ſtone bridges over the Ouſe. In this county is the village of Eton, near Windſor, in which is a college founded by Henry VI. nobly endowed.

The Chiltern-Hills in this county are remarkable for being covered with ſtones, which yet promote the fertility of the ground. The famous Watlingſtreet way croſſes this county. Some years ſince an artificial cave was found near Cliefden, 90 feet deep and 30 in circumference, the bottom being hewn out of a hard rock.

LESSON IV.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, an inland county in the dioceſe of Ely; it takes its name from its principal town, which is evidently derived from its bridge over the river Cam. It is 130 miles in circumference; the air and ſoil are of various ſorts, the ſouthern and eaſtern part being pleaſant and healthy, and the northern or fens, low, watry, and unwholeſome. Corn, cattle, butter, cheeſe, cole-ſeed, wild-fowl, fiſh, free-ſtone, vitriol, and ſaffron, are the chief commodities. The principal rivers are Ouſe, Cam, or Grant, which afford plenty of fiſh. Its manufactures are paper and baſkets. This county ſends 6 members to parliament; two for the univerſity, two for the county, and two for the town. It contains 163 pariſhes,

163 pariſhes, and 7 market towns, Cambridge is the county-town, 52 miles from London, and is a very ancient univerſity, which contains twelve colleges, and four halls, all endowed, which the halls of Oxford are not.

The remarkable things in this county are the remains of a Britiſh camp on the top of Gogmagog hills. The decoys employed for intrapping wild water-fowl, one of which only is ſuppoſed ſometimes to ſend to London 3000 couple in a week. For draining the fens there is a level of many thouſand acres, with a ſoil from ten to twenty feet deep. The level is generally ſuppoſed to have been overflowed by ſome violent convulſion of nature, a preternatural ſwelling of the ſea or an earthquake, which left the country flooded with a lake of water, as frequently hath happened in other places; trees of various kinds rooted in firm earth have been found beneath the mud; and at the depth of 16 feet from the ſurface, was found a ſmith's forge with all the tools belonging to it.

LESSON V.

CHESHIRE, is a maritime county*-palatine,† in the dioceſe of Cheſter and province of York, it was called by the Saxons *Ceſtreſcyre*, but it probably received its name from the city of Cheſter, its capital. It is 182 miles in circumference; the air is wholeſome, and the ſoil good; it yields more paſture than corn, and is famous for producing ſalt, and the moſt excellent cheeſe, as alſo fiſh, fowl, metals, and mill-ſtones. Its principal rivers are the Dee, the Wever, and the Merſey. It ſends 4 members to parliament, has 124

* A maritime county, is one near the ſea.

† A county-palatine, is one which has been given to ſome prince, over which he might exerciſe as abſolute authority as the king did over the reſt of the kingdom.

pariſhes, and 12 towns. The city of Cheſter, 182 miles north-weſt from London, is peculiar for its piazzas, on which many of the houſes are built, and here the Palatine-courts for the adminiſtration of juſtice are held. Nantwich, Middlewich, and Northwich, are noted for ſalt-pits, Macclesfield for buttons, Congleton for gloves and ribbons, and Stockport for ſilk-mills. In Stiperly-park near Macclesfield, are large ſheep with four horns, two reſembling thoſe of ſheep, and the other two thoſe of goats, and their covering ſomewhat between wool and goat's hair; they are peculiar to this place, and no where elſe to be found.

LESSON VI.

CORNWALL, a maritime county in the dioceſe of Exeter, its name is ſaid to be derived from the Britiſh word *Corn-a-horn*, alluding to Land's-end and Lizard point, and the Saxon word *Wealh*, or Gaul, from their reſemblance in language, manners, and cuſtoms, to the Gauls on the Continent. In circumference 230 miles; and is a perfect peninſula, ſurrounded by the ſea on the north, ſouth, and weſt, and parted from Devonſhire on the eaſtward by the Tamer, except a ſlip of land. This is the moſt weſtern county in England. The air is clear and ſharp, the vallies are full of corn, and paſture; it abounds in wild-fowl, particularly woodcocks, and the ſea affords plenty of fiſh. In the hills are mines of copper and tin, an ore called *Mundic*, and ſome gold and ſilver; and there are here reckoned above 100,000 tinners. The chief rivers are the Tamer, Camel, and Fale: Falmouth, a very ſpacious haven, carries on a conſiderable trade to Liſbon and other places. Cornwall ſends 44 members to parliament, has 161 pariſhes, and 19 market-towns. Launceſton h e county town, 209 miles from London, is the chief.

The

The rocks, or iſlands of Scilly, are diſtant about 30 miles from Land's-end, and are about 140 in number; St. Mary's, the largeſt and moſt fruitful, is about 9 miles in circumference. They abound in rabbits and water-fowl, but are remarkable for nothing ſo much as the number of ſhipwrecks which continually happen upon them.

LESSON VII.

CUMBERLAND, a maritime county in the north of England, in the dioceſe of Cheſter and Carliſle, is 168 miles in circumference. The air is ſharp, and the ſoil tolerably fruitful. It yields abundance of wild-fowl and fiſh, and pearls are found in the muſcles, There are many mines of Zinc ore, black-lead, copper, lead, and coal: black-lead is found at Keſwick, being, as ſome ſay, the principal place for it in Europe. It has many rivers, the chief of which are the Eden and Derwent, and ſeveral ſmall lakes. This county ſends 6 members to parliament; has 90 pariſh churches beſides chapels, and 12 towns. The principal place is the city of Carliſle, a biſhop's ſee, 300 miles from London, where is a fine cathedral. It has a conſiderable trade in fuſtians.

In this county is ſtill to be ſeen ſome part of the famous wall extending from the German to the Iriſh ſea, for the ſpace of 80 miles, which was built in order to ſtop the inroads of the Picts and Scots; it was firſt built of earth and palliſadoed, afterwards of ſtone, with turrets at a mile diſtance each, and laſtly of bricks eight feet thick and twelve high.

LESSON VIII.

DERBYSHIRE, is an inland county, lying in the middle of England, in the dioceſe of Lichfield and Coventry, it is derived from the word *Deſabry*, a ſhelter for deer, this county having been formerly

famous for numbers of thoſe animals. It is 130 miles in circumference; the air and ſoil are good, particularly the ſouth and eaſt parts; the north-weſt part is called the Peak, a rocky, barren country, but enriched with valuable mines of alabaſter, marble, cryſtal, mill-ſtone, whetſtones, copper, lead, iron, and coal in great plenty; in ſome places are Zinc ore, antimony, and ſilver. Its rivers are the Trent, Derwent, Erwaſh, Merſey, and Dove. This county ſends 4 members to parliament; has 106 pariſhes, and 11 market-towns. Derby ſituated upon the river Derwent, over which it has a good ſtone bridge, 128 miles from London, is the county-town. At this place the late Sir Thomas Lombe erected an engine for working Italian organized ſilk, which has 26,586 wheels, and 97,746 movements.

About the north-weſt part of the county, called the Peak, are ſeveral great curioſities, which it will be ſufficient juſt to mention:

The firſt of theſe is Buxton Bath, admired for the ageeableneſs of its ſituation and the ſalutary virtues of its waters.

About half a mile from Buxton, is Poole's-Hole. This ſtupendous cavern is at the foot of a mountain; its entrance is ſo low and narrow, that no one can go in without ſtooping; but it preſently widens into a broad and lofty concavity of above a mile in length. The water, which dropping from the roof congeals into a kind of cryſtal, forms a thouſand amazing figures, which are called by the names of thoſe things they are thought to repreſent. The moſt ſurpriſing thing here to be met with, is the height of the arch, and the ſpangled roof reſembling fret-work, organ and choir-work, which has a wonderful effect from the lights carried by the guides, the hanging drops dazzling the eyes, as if this mighty arch was all over beſpangled with diamonds.

Mam Tor, or the Mother-Rock, is a precipice of a ſtupendous height, which inceſſantly crumbling away,

away, forms other mountains, without appearing to the eyes of the vulgar to be at all diminiſhed, its height rendering its decreaſe in a manner imperceptible.

The Devil's Cave in the Peak, is a large opening in the ſteep ſide of a mountain, whoſe entrance is upwards of 30 feet perpendicular, and twice as much at the bottom. In the entrance on either ſide are ſeveral ſmall cottages, like a little town in a vault, in the middle of which runs a ſtream of water.

Weeden-Well, or Tides-Well, is a ſpring that, according to ſome writers, ebbs and flows like the ſea.

Elden-Hole, a frightful chaſm in the middle of a field, the mouth of which is 50 or 60 feet over one way, and about 20 over the other; but how deep, could never be diſcovered, notwithſtanding Mr. Cotton tried to fathom it with a line of near a mile in length.

The tottering Stones, at Byrch-Over, ſtanding on a hard rock, may be juſtly called another curioſity; one of them is ſaid to be four yards high, and twelve round, and reſts upon a point ſo equally poized, that it may be moved with a finger.

LESSON IX.

DEVONSHIRE, a maritime county in the dioceſe of Exeter, is waſhed on the north and ſouth ſides by the ſea; it is 200 miles in circumference. The air in the vallies is mild; on the hills, ſharp and healthy. Its rivers are the Tamer, Turridge, Ex, Taw, and Dart. This county abounds in corn, cattle, wool, ſea-fiſh, fowl, and fine cyder. There are alſo mines of lead, tin, and ſilver, and loadſtones were formerly found on Dartmore rocks. They make here kerſies, ſerges, and bone-lace. It has many good harbours, as Dartmouth, Plymouth, and others. It ſends 26 members to parliament, and contains 394 pariſhes, and 37 towns. Its capital is Exeter, 172 miles from London, which is a Biſhop's ſee. It has a noble cathedral,

cathedral, and ſtrong caſtle, and carries on a great trade for ſerges.

Near Plymouth is the famous light-houſe on Eddy-ſtone rock, 90 feet high.

Near Bridley in this county, in the year 1552, was born the great Sir Walter Raleigh, the firſt diſcoverer of Virginia in North America, and the deſtroyer of the Spaniſh Armada.

LESSON X.

DORSETSHIRE, a maritime county in the dioceſe of Briſtol, 150 miles in circumference; it derives its name from the Saxon word *Dorſettan*, which ſignifies a people living by the ſide of the water. It is a pleaſant, fertile country, yielding plenty of corn and paſture, and here are cattle and wild-fowl in abundance. Its chief commodities are wool, hemp, cloth, fiſh, fowl, beer, free-ſtone, and ſome marble; the rivers Stoure, Frome, Wey, and Piddle, are famous for tench. In the iſle of Purbeck is marble and tobacco-pipe clay. It ſends 20 members to parliament, has 248 pariſhes, and 19 towns.

Dorcheſter, ſeated on the Frome, 123 miles from London, is the ſhire town. The other principal towns are Weymouth, Shaftſbury, noted for its fine proſpect and high ſituation, Poole, Corfe-caſtle, Sherborn, famous for the curious workmanſhip of its church, and Bridport for hemp and cables.

Portland is an iſle near this county, eminent for its quarries of durable free-ſtone; and in Portland-lake is a ſwannery, which contains upwards of ſeven thouſand ſwans.

LESSON XI.

DURHAM, a maritime northern county, called the Biſhopric of Durham, is a county palatine, 107 miles in circumference. It produces coal, iron, and lead,

lead, and in the weſt parts ſome ſilver. The rivers are the Ware, Tyne, Derwent, and Tees. It ſends 4 members to parliament, has 118 pariſhes, and 8 market-towns.

Durham the capital, is ſituated on the Ware, 262 miles from London. Here is the Biſhop's ſee, whoſe palace is a fine caſtle. Biſhop-Awkland belongs likewiſe to this biſhop, and is remarkable fot its caſtle, fine air, and a bridge over the Ware, the arch of which exceeds in breadth that of the Rialto at Venice. Darlington is famous for three pits near it, called Hell-kettles, cauſed by an earthquake in 1179, and for its manufacture of huccabacks.

LESSON XII.

ESSEX, a maritime county in the eaſtern parts in the dioceſe of London; it derives its name from the Saxon words *Eaſt Seaxa*, from which, at the Norman conqueſt being corrupted into *Eſſexa*, it at length came to be called Eſſex. It is 150 miles in circumference; the ſoil is rich, and produces plenty of corn, paſture, ſaffron, wood, and hops; and it abounds with cattle, fiſh, and wild-fowl. It has ſeveral rivers, as the Thames, Stoure, Coln, Chelmer, Lee, &c. It ſends 8 members to parliament; has 415 pariſhes, and 24 market-towns. The county-town is Colcheſter on the Coln, which has a great trade for white biaze and oyſters; Helen the mother of Conſtantine the Great, is ſaid to have been born here. Its other chief market-towns are Harwich, noted for its harbour, Epping, and Sudbury.

In this county, over againſt Graveſend in Kent, is Tilbury-Fort, a ſtrong block-houſe upon the Thames.

Near Harwich is a petrifying ſpring, which makes the clay wall of that town look like ſtone.

At Dunmow Parva, a flitch of bacon is given to the man, who, a year and a day after marriage, ſhall make

make oath, on his knees, that he hath neither repented nor quarrelled with his wife.—It has been claimed three times within 500 years.

LESSON XIII.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE, an inland county in the dioceſe of Glouceſter; the Romans called the city of Glouceſter *Glevum*, to which the Saxons added *Ceſter*, a caſtle, and called it *Gleavceſter*, from which its preſent name is derived. It is about 156 miles in circumference; the air is ſweet, and the ſoil fruitful: Here is plenty of corn, wool, iron and ſteel, timber, bacon, cyder, lampreys and ſalmon. The vale on both ſides the Severn produces that fine cheeſe, ſo well known all over England. Its rivers are the Severn, Wye, Stroud, Iſis, and Avon. Its manufacture is clothing, the trade of which amounts to an amazing ſum. This county ſends 8 members to parliament, has 280 pariſhes, and 26 towns. The city of Glouceſter on the Severn, 102 miles from London, is a county of itſelf, a biſhop's ſee, and has a fine cathedral. The chief towns are Cirenceſter, which was conſiderable in the time of the Romans and Saxons, and is now in a flouriſhing ſtate, and has a great market for wool; Tewkſbury, where Edward, ſon of Henry VI. was cruelly murdered by the hands of Richard duke of Glouceſter; Fairford, where is a church much admired for 28 large windows, with the ſtories of the old and new teſtament painted on them; and Cheltenham, remarkable for its fine medicinal waters.

In this county, at the village of Alderly, was born Sir Matthew Hale, the greateſt ornament both of law and religion, in 1609.

LESSON XIV.

HAMPSHIRE, a maritime county in the dioceſe of Wincheſter, was called by the Saxons *Hamteſcyre*,

and hence are derived the preſent names of Hampſhire and Hants. It is 100 miles in circumference; its air is temperate, and ſoil rich. It yields plenty of corn, graſs, cattle, wool, wood, and iron, and is famous for honey and bacon. It is watered by the rivers Avon, Stour, Tees, and Itchin; and its chief manufactures are kerſies and ſtuffs. This county ſends 26 members to parliament, has 253 pariſhes, 20 market-towns, and one city. Southampton the county-town, and a county in itſelf, is 78 miles from London, and has a good port. Wincheſter, which is a conſiderable city, is 64 miles from London; it has a fine cathedral, and a noble college and free-ſchool richly endowed. Portſmouth is a fortified town and harbour, and a royal arſenal.

South of this county, and appertaining to it, is the Iſle of Wight, 60 miles in circumference, abounding in corn, cattle, fiſh, hares, rabbits, wild-fowl, and fine wool. it has 36 pariſhes and 3 towns; Newport, which is large and populous, and Sanham and Yarmouth; Cowes and Cariſbrook are each fortified with a caſtle. Spithead, between Portſmouth and the Iſle of Wight, is a road where the royal navy frequently rendezvous, as alſo at St. Helen's, two leagues beyond it and nearer the iſland.

In this county was born Dr. Edward Young, author of *Night Thoughts*.

LESSON XV.

HEREFORDSHIRE, an inland county in the dioceſe of Hereford, its name is derived from its capital which was called Hereford, i. e. *ford here* reverſed, becauſe the river is fordable here, and no where elſe for ſeveral miles on either ſide. It is 108 miles in circumference; the air is good, and the ſoil very fruitful, yielding great quantities of wheat, wood, wool, and fine cyder. Its rivers are the Wye, Arrow, Monnow, Lug, and Frome, in which are great numbers

numbers of ſalmon. It ſends 8 members to parliament, has 176 pariſhes, and 8 market-towns; Hereford upon the Wye, 131 miles from London, is the capital, where is the biſhop's palace, a cathedral, college, and hoſpital. Leominſter is noted for bread and wool, and Kyneton for narrow cloths. In the year 1571 there was a very remarkable earthquake at Marclay-hill, in this county.

As an inſtance of the healthfulneſs of the air in this county, it is recorded that in the reign of James I. there were ten morrice dancers, natives of Herefordſhire, whoſe ages taken together made up a full thouſand years.

Some years ſince was found in this county a human ſkeleton, double the ſtature of a full-ſized man; alſo a coronet of gold, ſet with diamonds.

Bone-Well is alſo remarkable, from which continually iſſue great quantities of ſmall bones, though it is often emptied.

LESSON XVI.

HERTFORDSHIRE, an inland county in the dioceſes of London and Lincoln, it is either derived from the Saxon word *Herudford*, a red ford, or from the number of harts this county formerly contained; this laſt ſeems rather the moſt likely, as the arms of the county-town were a hart couchant in the water. It is 130 miles in circumference; the air is ſweet and healthy, the ſoil chiefly gravel and chalk, but yields plenty of corn, graſs, and wood, and is watered by the rivers Lee and Coln. Its chief commodities are wheat, barley, and malt. This county ſends 6 members to parliament; has 120 pariſhes, and 19 towns. Hertford on the Lee, 23 miles from London, is the county-town.

St. Alban's is famous for ſeveral battles which were fought near there, particularly one in which the queen Boadicea cut off 70,000 Romans.

At Ware is the canal which furniſhes London with New-River water.

LESSON XVII.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, an inland county in the dioceſe of Lincoln; it derives its name from a Saxon word ſignifying *Hunter's-Down*, the country about Huntingdon (from which the county takes its name) being almoſt one continued foreſt. It is 67 miles in circumference; the air is for the moſt part moiſt, and the ſoil fertile, abounding in corn and cattle, fiſh and fowl. The principal rivers are the Ouſe and Nen. This county ſends 4 members to parliament, has 79 pariſhes, and 6 market-towns.

Huntingdon, 57 miles from London, is the county and aſſize town; the other towns are St. Ives and St. Neots, noted for their markets, fairs, and their neighbouring medicinal waters; and Kimbolton, Ramſey, and Yaxley, famous for good huſbandmen; at St. Ives is a farm huſbanded by Cromwell before he obtained a ſeat in parliament. And Whittleſey Mere, on the north edge of the county, which is near ſix miles in length and three in breadth, is ſubject to very tempeſtuous agitations.

LESSON XVIII.

KENT, a maritime county in the dioceſes of Canterbury and Rocheſter; it was formerly called *Cantiam*, derived from canter or corner, this county being an angle or corner of the kingdom. It is 166 miles in circumference; it was formerly a kingdom of itſelf. The higher parts of the county are healthy and its ſoil generally good. Its chief commodities are wood, corn, cattle, fowl, fiſh, and fruit, eſpecially pippins and cherries, woad and madder for dyers, hops, flax, ſaintfoin, and ſamphire. It is watered by the Thames, Medway, Stoure, and Darent. The Medway produces fine ſalmon; and Fordwich trouts near Canterbury are very large. The iſles of Thanet

and Sheppy are well ſtored with ſheep and corn. This county ſends 10 members to parliament; has 480 pariſhes, 2 cities, and 29 towns.

Canterbury upon the Stoure, 56 miles from London, is the capital, and the archbiſhop's ſee, and is famous for its cathedral, which is one of the fineſt in England, where is the tomb of Thomas à Becket. Rocheſter, 31 miles from London, is a city and a biſhop's ſee, noted for its cathedral and ſtately ſtone bridge, built in the reign of Henry IV. Chatham has one of the beſt docks in the kingdom, and is a ſtation for the royal navy. Maidſtone is the county town, noted for hops and thread. Dover for its caſtle and pier. Tunbridge for its medicinal waters; and Feverſham for the royal powder mills.

In this county ſtands Greenwich Hoſpital, built for the benefit of ſuch Engliſh ſeamen as by age, wounds or other accidents are diſabled from further ſervice at ſea.

LESSON XIX.

LANCASHIRE, is a maritime county in the dioceſe of Cheſter; it is 170 miles in circumference, a county-palatine, and noted for three of the richeſt benefices in England, *viz.* the beſt Rectory, the beſt Vicarage, and the beſt Curacy. The air is ſerene and ſharp, and the mooriſh part not very fruitful; it yields however plenty of corn, flax, cattle, fiſh, wild-fowl, and ſome ſtone. Its rivers are the Merſey, Ribble, and Lon. The chief manufactures are woollen cloths, cottons, and tickens. It ſends 14 members to parliament; has 60 pariſhes and 27 towns. Lancaſter on the Lon, is the county town, 233 miles from London. Mancheſter carries on a very conſiderable trade in fuſtians, &c. and though it is but a village, is larger and more populous than moſt cities, it being computed to have 50,000 inhabitants. Liverpool is, next to London, the moſt flouriſhing ſea-port in England,

England, and the inhabitants are free alſo of the city of Briſtol.

About 5 miles from Lancaſter is a remarkable natural curioſity, called Dunald-Mill-Hole, being a cave at the foot of a mountain, into which the water of a large brook runs; it continues its courſe about 2 miles under ground, and then appears at Carnford, a ſmall village in the road to Kendal in Weſtmoreland. The inſide of the cavern preſents many beautiful ſcenes, ſometimes the roof is exceedingly high, at other times ſo low as to be but juſt paſſable, the echo is delightful, and the ſides and top reſemble variegated marble highly varniſhed, and reflecting all ſorts of colours from the torches that are carried. It is in an obſcure place, which is the reaſon it is ſo little mentioned by hiſtorians.

The Duke of Bridgwater's works and canals are alſo reckoned exceedingly curious.

LESSON XX.

LEICESTERSHIRE, an inland county in the dioceſe of Lincoln, is derived from the Saxon word *Ledceſterſcyre*, a town or caſtle upon the *Leir*, the ancient name of the river called Soar; is 96 miles in circumference; the air is mild and healthy, and the ſoil is rich, abounding in corn, paſture, and coal, and is famous for peas and beans; for the manufacture of ſtockings, and for producing the largeſt ſheep in England. Four rivers, the Avon, the Stour, the Anker and the Welland, all riſe in the ſouth-weſt of this county, but afterwards take very different courſes. Of theſe the Stour, which receives the Wrecke ſome miles below Leiceſter, is the ſtream to which the county is moſt beholden. Leiceſterſhire ſends 4 members to parliament, has 192 pariſhes, and 10 market-towns. Leiceſter upon the Stour is a very ancient town, 100 miles from London, and is the county-town. Aſhby-de-la-Zouch is noted for its fine tower.

LESSON XXI.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a maritime county in the dioceſe of Lincoln, was called by the Saxons *Lincoll-ſcyre*, and by the Normans *Nicolſhire*; is 180 miles in circumference; the air on the ſouth and eaſt parts, is thick and foggy, and the ſoil is fenny and rich; the weſt and northern parts are pleaſant and fertile. The chief commodities are fat cattle, wool, horſes, fiſh, and fowl in great plenty; and of late years hemp has been cultivated in the fens, that have been drained with very good ſucceſs. The rivers are the Welland, Trent, Humber, Nen, and Witham. It ſends 12 members to parliament, and has 630 pariſhes, and 32 towns. Lincoln, 128 miles from London, is the county-town, and a biſhop's ſee.

There have been found in this county, the ſkeleton of a crocodile, fixed in a flat ſtone; the ſkeleton of a man, with a table, book, and candleſtick, ſuppoſed to have been immured for ſome great crime; a golden helmet diſcovered by a ploughman, as alſo Roman coins, and many other rarities.

LESSON XXII.

MIDDLESEX, an inland county in the dioceſe of London, receives its name from being inhabited by the Middle Saxons, ſo called from their being ſituated in the middle of the three ancient kingdoms, the Eaſt, Weſt, and South Saxons; it is 95 miles in circumference; and has a ſweet and wholeſome air, and fertile ſoil, much improved by compoſt brought from London. Its rivers are the Thames, Lee, Brent, Coln, and New-River. Its commodities cattle, corn, and fruit. It ſends 8 members to parliament, and has 73 pariſhes, and 5 market-towns, beſides London and Weſtminſter. London is the capital of this county, and the metropolis of the Britiſh empire, but Brentford,

Brentford is the county-town. The other towns are Staines, Uxbridge, Enfield, and Edgeware. In this county are the ſeveral palaces of Hampton-Court, Kenſington, St. James's, and Somerſet-houſe.

LESSON XXIII.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, in the dioceſe of Landaff, is 84 miles in circumference; it continued to be a Welſh county till the reign of Charles II. when it was reckoned an Engliſh one, and ſtill continues ſo. The air is healthy and temperate; the ſoil hilly and woody, but very fertile, producing cattle, corn, and wood. Its manufacture is flannel. This county is watered by the rivers Uſk, Wye, Mynow, Avon, and Rumpney, which abound in ſalmon and trout. It ſends 3 members to parliament; has 127 pariſhes, and 7 market-towns. Monmouth, 127 miles from London, the county-town, is ſituated at the junction of the Wye and Mynow, and has a ſtately ſtone bridge over each.

Gold Cliff, which juts out into the channel, in the ſouth of this county, is ſo called from the bright glittering it reflects when the ſun ſhines. Caerleon on the river Uſk, was the famous Iſea of the Romans, and an ancient Univerſity, which is the occaſion that many Roman antiquities are found in this county.

Nant-Pentkarn near Newport, is the ford over which Henry II. paſſed, when he went to conquer Wales. His freckled face was the chief cauſe of his ſucceſs, Merlin having propheſied to his countrymen, that whenever a prince of this complexion paſſed there, they muſt ſubmit to him.

LESSON XXIV.

NORFOLK, a maritime county in the dioceſe of Norwich, 140 miles in circumference; the Saxons gave it the name of *Northfolk*, on account of its ſitu-

ation to the north of Suffolk. The air is ſharp, the ſoil various, partly clayey, and partly ſandy, the ſpring and harveſt here are late. It abounds in corn, cattle, rabbits, wool, honey, and ſaffron. Its chief manufactures are ſilk crapes, woollen and worſted ſtuffs, ſaid to have that name from Worſted, a town in this county. Its principal rivers are the Ouſe, Weaveney, Brandon, Yare, and Thrine. On the ſea-coaſts are great quantities of herrings, and jet and amber are ſometimes found on the ſhore. This county ſends 12 members to parliament; has 660 pariſhes, and 33 towns. Norwich upon the Yare, the county-town, is 109 miles from London; it is a biſhop's ſee; has a palace and a cathedral, and is famous for the Norwich ſtuffs made here. Alſo Yarmouth is an handſome town, and has a fine harbour.

LESSON XXV.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, an inland county in the dioceſe of Peterborough, takes its name from the county-town Northampton, which in the Saxon annals is called *Hamtun*, north was added after the conqueſt to diſtinguiſh it from Southampton, that being alſo, before that time, known by the name of *Hamtun* only. It is 125 miles in circumference; the air is healthy, and the ſoil rich in tillage and paſture. The commodities are corn, cattle, ſheep, horſes, wood, and ſaltpetre. The manufactures, ſerges, tammies, ſhalloons, boots and ſhoes. The rivers in this county are the Ouſe, Welland, and Nen. It ſends 9 members to parliament; has 330 pariſhes, and 13 market-towns. Northampton upon the Nen, 66 miles from London, is the county-town. Peterborough is a biſhop's ſee, and the ſmalleſt city in England, though a place of great antiquity.

At Aldwinckle near Oundle, A. D. 1631, was born John Dryden, the moſt celebrated poet of his age.

This

This county is ſaid to contain more noblemen's ſeats, than any other in England.

At Oxendon is a remarkable echo. At Culworth, and other places, are found the aſtroites or ſtar-ſtones. Naſeby is remarkable for the defeat there given to king Charles I. by Fairfax and Cromwell, which ruined that monarch's affairs.

LESSON XXVI.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a maritime county in the dioceſe of Durham; the Saxons called it *Northan-Humber-land*, i. e. a country lying north of the river Humber. It is 155 miles in circumference; the air ſharp and piercing, and ſoil rough, hilly, and difficult to manure; but is daily improved. Its chief commodities are lead and ſea-coal, fiſh and fowl. The rivers are the Tweed, Cocket, and Tyne. This county ſends 8 members to parliament; has 46 pariſhes, and 11 towns. Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne is the chief town, 276 miles from London; it furniſhes moſt of the ſea-ports with coal, and ſends annually to London about 600,000 chaldron.

At Alnwick, whoever takes up his freedom, muſt go through the odd ceremony of jumping into a certain miry bog; which is ſaid to be a penalty impoſed by king John, who was ſtuck faſt in that very hole.

On the river Cocket is an hermitage, containing a chapel and altar, a bed-chamber, a bed, and kitchen, all curiouſly hewn in a ſolid rock.

LESSON XXVII.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, an inland county in the dioceſe of York, is remarkable for being bounded on the four cardinal points of the compaſs by four ſingle counties, a circumſtance which is not found in any other county in England. It is 110 miles in circumference, and contains 168 pariſhes. The air is wholeſome,

ſome, and ſoil various; the ſouth-eaſt part is fertile, producing plenty of corn, malt, liquorice, pit-coal, wood, fiſh and fowl, and a ſtone that when burnt makes an excellent plaiſter. It is famous for the manufacture of fine ſtockings, glaſs, and earthen ware; but the weſtern parts are moſtly woody, and in ſome places barren of every thing but coal. Its rivers are the Trent, Idle and Lean. This county ſends 8 members to parliament; and has 9 towns. Nottingham on the Lean, 125 miles from London, is the county-town, and hath a fine market-place. Mansfield is noted for malt, Workſop for liquorice.

LESSON XXVIII.

OXFORDSHIRE, an inland county in the dioceſe of Oxford; derives its name from the Saxon word *Oxenford*, a ford or paſſage for oxen, over the Thames at this place. It is 130 miles in circumference; the air is ſweet and healthy, the ſoil fertile in corn, fruit, and paſture. Its rivers are the Thames, Tame, Iſis, Cherwell, Windruſh, and Evenload. It ſends 9 members to parliament; has 280 pariſhes, one city, and 12 towns. Oxford or Oxon, a city, and the ſeat of an univerſity, is the captial of this county, and contains twenty colleges and five halls. Woodſtock is famous for its park, and the magnificent palace of Blenheim, built at the public charge, in memory of a victory obtained by the late duke of Marlborough, near a village of that name in Germany; Banbury for cheeſe, Burford for ſaddles, Henley for malt, and Witney for blankets.

LESSON XXIX.

RUTLANDSHIRE, is an inland county in the dioceſe of Peterborough; it is the ſmalleſt county in England, and not more than 40 miles in circumference; hath an healthy air and fertile ſoil, yielding plenty

plenty of corn, cattle, and paſture land; and is watered by the rivers Welland and Waſh. It ſends 2 members to parliament, has 48 pariſhes, and 2 market-towns. Oakeham the county-town, 94 miles from London, has a fine church, free-ſchool, and hoſpital, with ſome remains of an ancient caſtle, built by Walkelin-de-Ferrariis, who bore a horſes's ſhoe for his arms. Hence comes the ancient cuſtom of this town, which ſtill ſubſiſts, for every baron, the firſt time he paſſes through it, to forfeit a ſhoe from his horſe, or redeem it by paying for another. This redemption price is ſometimes ſo high, that the ſhoe which commemorotes it is gilt with gold. They are all fixed up with the reſpective noblemen's names at the caſtle-gate.

At Oakeham, in this county, A. D. 1619, was born Jeffery Hudſon, who when 7 years old was only 18 inches high; about thirty, he was 2 or 3 inches taller; but after that age he ſhot up to about 3 feet 9 inches, which was his ſize when he died. His majeſty Charles I. ſoon after his marriage to the Princeſs Henrietta of France, paid a viſit to the Duke of Buckingham (in whoſe poſſeſſion Jeffery was), when in order to divert them, he was ſerved up to table in a cold pie. The Ducheſs afterwards preſented him to the Queen, who kept him as her dwarf. He lived 63 years.

LESSON XXX.

SHROPSHIRE or Salop, an inland county in the dioceſes of Hereford, Litchfield and Coventry; derived its name from Shrewſbury, the county-town, the Saxon word for which, ſignified a town ſurrounded by ſhrubs, that being formerly the caſe. It is 134 miles in circumference; the air is wholeſome, and the ſoil fruitful, though hilly and mountainous towards the ſouth and weſt parts; the inhabitants healthy. Its commodities are wheat, barley, cattle, wood, iron, and

and pit-coal. The rivers are the Severn, Culm, Rea, Roden, Teme, and Tern. It ſends 12 members to parliament, has 170 pariſhes, and 15 towns. Shrewſbury, 157 miles from London, is the county-town. This being a frontier county to Wales, had the moſt caſtles of any in England, which are now the habitations of the nobility and gentry. Old Parr, who was born in this county, lived 152 years, and died A. D. 1634.

At Broſeley, in this county, was a famous ſulphureous ſpring, the vapour of which, when contracted to one vent by an iron cover, with a hole in the middle, might be ſet on fire with a lighted candle, and would boil a joint of meat, or broil a ſteak.

At Pitchford is a well, covered with a liquid bitumen, which the inhabitants uſe inſtead of pitch; and in many places above the coal-ſeams, a matter is found that might probably be of great uſe in preſerving the bottoms of ſhips.

On the ſide of the river oppoſite Broſeley, was diſcovered in 1787, a ſpring of tar ſimilar to that obtained from coal, which, on an average, for ſometime continued to diſcharge ſix or eight barrels a day.

At Wroxeter, are the ruins of the ancient Uriconium, a great city of the Romans.

The Wrekin, a hill in this county, is accounted one of the higheſt in England.

Boſcobel-Wood, near Bridgnorth, is the place where king Charles II. hid himſelf in the oak after the battle of Worceſter.

In this county alſo near the Wrekin, was born the Rev. Mr. Richard Baxter, A. D. 1615.

LESSON XXXI.

SOMERSETSHIRE, a maritime county in the dioceſe of Bath and Wells, takes its name from the town of Somerton, formerly the largeſt in the county.

It

It is 200 miles in circumference; has various ſorts of air and ſoil; but for the moſt part, is rich in ſoil and paſture, abounding in corn, cattle, lead, copper, coal, lapis calaminaries, and cryſtal; and about Mendip-Hills a conſiderable quantity of oker. Its chief manufactures are woollen cloth and ſerges. Its rivers are the Severn, Avon, Frome, Parret, Tor, and Toue. This county ſends 18 members to parliament; has 385 pariſhes, 3 cities, and 30 towns. Briſtol upon the Avon, 114 miles from London, ſituated part in this county and part in Glouceſterſhire, is the capital, and is a county of itſelf. It is very populous, being ſuppoſed to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It has a large and commodious key, and a ſtrong high bridge. It is reckoned next to London for commerce. It is famous for the woollen manufacture, and its fair is one of the greateſt in the kingdom.

The oxen in this county are reckoned the fineſt in England. Chedder is celebrated for its excellent cheeſe, and Taunton is famous for its cloth.

At Glaſtonbury was diſcovered a leaden croſs ſix feet under ground, and ten feet above king Arthur's coffin, with many characters inſcribed on it.

At Mendip-Hills is practiſed a moſt ſingular cuſtom called burning the hill. If a miner is detected ſtealing the lead-ore, he is ſhut up in a little hut, which is ſurrounded with dry fern and furze, and then ſet on fire. If the malefactor can throw down the hut and make his eſcape he may, if not he muſt be burnt to death.

The moſt remarkable curioſities in this county are the medicinal ſprings at Bath, which are of ſuch antiquity, as to have been held in great eſteem by the Romans. At Briſtol are alſo hot medicinal ſprings in great eſteem. And St. Vincent's Rocks near this place, yield thoſe beautiful ſtones, called Briſtol Stones.

Roger Bacon, the great philoſopher, was born at Ivelcheſter in this county; and Mr. John Lock, was born at Wrington in this county, A. D. 1632.

LESSON

LESSON XXXII.

STAFFORDSHIRE, an inland county in the dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry; it is 141 miles in circumference; the air is ſharp and healthy, and the ſoil various, and produces corn, graſs, copper, lead, iron, pit-coal, wood, ſtone, marble, and alabaſter. The rivers are Trent, Dove, Tame or Tean, and Sow. Its moſt conſiderable manufactures are iron utenſils, and earthen ware of all kinds, and in which it carries on a great trade. It ſends 10 members to parliament, has 150 pariſhes, and 19 towns. Stafford upon the Sow, 135 miles from London, is the county and aſſize town. Litchfield, 108 miles from London, jointly with Coventry, gives a title to the biſhopric, and has a fine cathedral.

Near Newcaſtle is Mr. Wedgwood's famous manufactories of earthen ware, known throughout all Europe. Burton is famous for fine ale, and Walſall and Wolverhampton for all kinds of hardware.

One ſort of the Staffordſhire iron-ſtones, called muſh, are ſometimes hollow, as big as the crown of a hat, and will contain near a pint of ſharp cold liquor, of which the miners are very fond. It has no ungrateful taſte, and quenches thirſt very well.

In the Hall near Dudley-Caſtle was a table of one entire oak plank, about ſeventeen yards long; and it is ſaid, that ſeven yards nine inches were cut off to make it ſizeable. The breadth is every where a full yard; whence it is imagined the tree could not contain leſs than 100 tons.

LESSON XXXIII.

SUFFOLK, a maritime county in the dioceſe of Norwich, it derives its name from a Saxon word which implies *ſouthern people* or *ſouthern folks*. It is 165 miles in compaſs; its air, except towards the ſea, is very good; its ſoil various, yielding corn, peas,

peas, hemp, paſture, cheeſe, and butter; its manufactures woollen and linen cloth. The rivers are the Stour, Bretons, Deben, Blith, and Orwell. This county ſends 16 members to parliament, has 575 pariſhes, and 28 towns. Ipſwich, 68 miles from London is the chief town.

Languard-fort, on the ſouth of this county, over againſt Harwich is a royal fortreſs.

Cardinal Wolſey was born at Ipſwich, in 1471, and died 1530, he was the ſon of a butcher. Biſhop Gardiner, the cruel perſecutor, was born at Edmunds-Bury, 1483, and died 1555.

LESSON XXXIV.

SURRY, an inland county in the dioceſe of Wincheſter; is ſo called from the Saxon words *Sout* and *Rea*, which imply ſouth and river, incdiating its ſituation on the ſouth ſide of the river Thames. It is 112 miles in circuit; the ſoil towards the middle being a deep ſand, is not very fertile, but towards the ſkirts it is rich, and very fruitful; which gave occaſion to the following lines:

Hence we may well compare thy face,
To a felt hat, adorn'd with lace.

Its commodities are corn, box, walnuts, and fuller's-earth. It is well watered by the Thames, Wye, Mole, or Mouleſy, and Wandle. This county ſends 14 members to parliament, has 140 pariſhes, and 13 towns. The chief is the borough of Southwark, which contains about 10,000 houſes. Guildford upon the Wye, 30 miles from London, is the county-town. In this county is a royal palace at Richmond, as alſo the palaces of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, at London and Croydon. Runney-mead is remarkable for being the place where king John gave his people the Magna Charta.

LESSON XXXV.

SUSSEX, a maritime county in the dioceſe of Chicheſter, is 70 miles in circumference; it takes its name from the South Saxons. The South-downs, which lie parallel to the ſea, are dry, bear good graſs, and are pleaſant; the low lands or wild of Suſſex, bear great quantities of oats, the ſoil being rich and deep; but the foreſts are barren, and towards the eaſt full of iron ore. Its principal manufactures are iron guns, and other caſt iron of all ſorts, and glaſs. The principal rivers are the Arun, famous for mullets, Adur, Ouſe, and Rother. Its commodities are corn, cattle, malt, wool, wood, iron, chalk, glaſs, fiſh, and fowl, particularly the wheat-ear, a ſmall delicious bird, little inferior to an ortolan, and is peculiar to this county. It ſends 20 members to parliament, and has 342 pariſhes, and 16 towns. Chicheſter, the capital, 63 miles from London, is a biſhop's ſee, and has a fine cathedral. Lewes is a large town of great antiquity, where the aſſizes are uſually held. At Pevenſey-haven, William the Conqueror landed, and afterwards defeated and ſlew Harold at the place now called Battle-abbey. Winchelſea, now a poor town, was a noble city till ſwallowed up by the ſea in 1250.

LESSON XXXVI.

WARWICKSHIRE, an inland county in the dioceſes of Worceſter, Litchfield and Coventry; is 122 miles in circumference. The air good, and a pleaſant fruitful ſoil, watered by the Avon, Tame, and the Arrow; abounding in coal, corn, malt, wood, wool, iron, and cheeſe; and famous for the prodigious manufacture of hardware, carried on at Birmingham; which not only ſupplies England, but ſends vaſt

vaſt quantities to different parts of the world. This place has riſen from a ſmall hamlet, containing only a few Blackſmith's-ſhops, to be one of the largeſt and moſt flouriſhing towns in England. There are alſo large manufactories of tammies and ribbons at Coventry. This county ſends 6 members to parliament, has 158 pariſhes, and 13 towns. Warwick upon the Avon is the county-town, 84 miles from London. The city of Coventry, 92 miles from London, and united to Litchfield, is an epiſcopal ſee.

In Warwick-Caſtle are depoſited the ſword and armour of the famous, and partly fabulous, Guy earl of Warwick.

At Coventry is annually kept a day in memory of the lady Godiva's riding through the city naked, in order to ſoften her huſband, the earl of Mercia, with reſpect to the great taxes he had laid on the inhabitants.

At Stratford-upon-Avon was born, and lies buried, that great poet Shakeſpear, whoſe memory will be ever dear to all perſons of taſte and literature.

At Edgehill was fought the firſt battle between king Charles I. and his parliament. In the vale of the Red-horſe, is the figure of a horſe on the ſide of a red hill, as that in Berkſhire is on a white hill.

LESSON XXXVII.

WESTMORLAND, a maritime county in the dioceſe of Cheſter and Carliſle, receives its name from its ſituation to the weſt, and the principal part of it being formerly mooriſh, barren land. It is 120 miles in circumference; the air ſharp, and ſoil mountainous, moory, and barren; the north parts are beſt. The chief commodities and manufactures are cloth and ſtockings. The rivers are the Eden, Can, Emon, and Lon. It ſends 4 members to parliament, and has 32 pariſhes, and 8 market-towns. Appleby is the county-town, ſeated upon the Eden, 200 miles

from London. Kendal, 237 miles from London, is a rich town and has a great trade for woollen cloth, cottons, druggets, ſerges, hats, and ſtockings.

At *Shap* is a ſpring that ebbs and flows. And at Penrith is the Britiſh antiquity called king Arthur's round table,* and his caſtle.

LESSON XXXVIII.

WILTSHIRE, an inland county in the dioceſe of Saliſbury, is 142 miles in circumference; has a pleaſant healthy air, and good ſoil; abounding in wood, wool, and paſture. The rivers are the Iſis, Kennet, Avon, Willy, Bourne, and Madder. This county is famous for the manufacture of woollen goods carried on in it, which makes it one of the greateſt cloathing counties in England; and has alſo, of late years, been noted for fine malt liquor. It ſends 34 members to parliament, has 304 pariſhes, and 24 towns, beſides Saliſbury.

Saliſbury, 79 miles from London, which is an epiſcopal ſee, has one of the fineſt cathedrals in the world, founded by Richard Poor, biſhop of Saliſbury, in the year 1216: it has as many doors as months, windows as days, and pillars as hours in the year; its ſteeple is the higheſt in England, the ſpire being 410 feet, i. e. twice as high as the monument: and moſt of the ſtreets of the city have rivulets running through them.

The greateſt curioſity in this county is Stone-Henge, ſituated in Saliſbury Plain, about 6 miles north of Saliſbury, and is thought to have been the chief temple of the Britiſh Druids; and the barrows or hillocks of a peculiar form that lie round it, to a conſiderable diſtance, have been proved to be the

* This is alſo ſaid to be in Denbighſhire.

ſepulchres

ſepulchres of great men. The ſtones of which it was built are of a prodigious magnitude, and many of them are computed to weigh above 40 tons, yet they were undoubtedly brought hither from the Grey Wythers near Abury on Marlborough Downs, which is 15 or 16 miles diſtant; all the great ſtones, except the altar, being of that ſort; and each of them would take 140 oxen to draw it, what a ſtupendous labour muſt it be to bring them together! When we enter the building, and behold the yawning ruins, we are ſtruck with an aſtoniſhment impoſſible to be deſcribed. The dark part of the ponderous impoſt over our heads, the chaſm through which the ſky appears between the the jambs of the cell, the odd conſtruction of the whole, and the greatneſs of every part, fills us with amazement. The whole work is of a circular form, and 108 feet in diameter.

LESSON XXXIX.

WORCESTERSHIRE, in the dioceſe of Worceſter; its name is derived from the Saxon word *Wiccia*, which ſignifies the winding of a river. It is 130 miles in compaſs; the air is ſweet, and ſoil rich, particularly the vale of Eveſham, and abounds with corn, hops, paſture, cattle, fiſh, and fruit. Its commodities are lampreys, cheeſe, cyder, perry, cherries, iron, and ſalt. It is watered by the Severn, Avon, Salwarp, Stour, and Team. This county ſends 9 members to parliament, has 152 pariſhes, and 11 market-towns. The chief is the city of Worceſter upon the Severn, 112 miles from London; it is a biſhop's ſee, has a fine cathedral, and a large trade in cloth and gloves.

Worceſter lies in the middle of the county, and is ſuppoſed to have ariſen from the ruins of the Roman city *Branovium*. In 1159, king Henry II. and his queen Eleanor were crowned here. In 1651, the

battle between Cromwell and Charles II. was fought near this place; 2000 were killed on the ſpot, and 800 taken priſoners.

Kidderminſter in this county, is an ancient borough on the Stour, not far from the Severn, famous for the manufacture of carpets, bombazeens, and other ſilk and worſted ſtuffs, in which near 1000 looms are employed; it is likewiſe remarkable for the reſidence of the great Richard Baxter.

Droitwich is remarkable for its brine ſprings, which have one of freſh water in the midſt of them, they are mentioned in the reign of Alfred the Great.

At Bromſgrove there are linen, cotton, and needle manufactories.

Stourbridge has a conſiderable trade in cloth, iron, and glaſs.

Stourport is remarkable for its bridge over the Severn of 52 arches, its baſon and canal, which form a communication with Hull, Liverpool, and Briſtol.

Malvern-Hills, eight miles from Worceſter, has fine air, waters, and a moſt beautiful proſpect.

Samuel Butler, the author of *Hudibras*, was the ſon of a farmer in this county, he was born 1612, and died for want 1680. William Derham, D. D. the author of *Aſtro* and *Phyſio Theology*, was born at a village near Worceſter, 1657, and died 1755.

LESSON XL.

YORKSHIRE, a northern maritime county, the largeſt in England, in the dioceſe of York; is 360 miles in circumference. The air various, and ſoil for the moſt part, rich; abounding with corn, cattle, fiſh, and wild-fowl; as alſo fine horſes, lime-ſtone, marble, jett, alum, iron, lead, copper, and pit-coal. Its manufactures are ſhalloons, kerſies, cloth, ſtockings, knives, and ſpurs, Its rivers are the Humber, Air, Calder, Don, Derwent, Nyd, Ouſe, Swale, Youre, Warf, and Tees. It is divided into three

diviſions

diviſions, anciently called Tythings, or third parts, but now corruptly named Ridings, eaſt, north, and weſt, the laſt of which is the largeſt. It ſends 30 members to parliament, has 363 pariſhes, and 54 towns. York ſeated on the Ouſe, 198 miles from London, reputed the ſecond city in England, is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and has a noble Gothic cathedral, and ſtately ſtone bridge over the Ouſe. Hallifax is the largeſt pariſh in Great-Britain; it is but one vicarage though 40 miles in circuit; but it has a great number of chapels of eaſe, and diſſenting meeting-houſes. Sheffield is famous for its great trade in hard-ware. Hull, otherwiſe Kingſton-upon-Hull, has been one of the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes of England, but now of little or no ſtrength, there being no guns mounted at the fort, which daily goes to decay.

At Harrogate in this county is a ſpring, uſed for bathing and drinking, the waters of which are extremely fetid. But Scarborough ſpaw rivals all the other ſprings in this county. The Dropping-well at Knareſborough, is reckoned one of the principal curioſities in theſe parts; the water falls from a rock, about 16 or 17 feet high, it drops from 30 or 40 places at the top, into a baſon, which it has hollowed in the ground; every drop cauſing a muſical kind of tinkling as it falls.

LESSON XLI.

A ſhort Deſcription of LONDON.

LONDON, the metropolis of Great-Britain, is ſituate on the banks of the Thames, a river, which, though not the largeſt in the world, is of the greateſt ſervice to its commerce. It being continually filled with fleets, ſailing to or from the moſt diſtant climates; and its banks being from London-bridge to Black-wall, almoſt one continued grand magazine of naval ſtores.

As

As this city is about 60 miles diſtant from the ſea, it enjoys by means of this river, all the benefits of navigation, without the leaſt danger of being ſurpriſed by foreign fleets, or of being annoyed by the moiſt vapours of the ſea. It riſes regularly from the water ſide, and extending itſelf on both ſides along its banks, reaches a prodigious length from eaſt to weſt; ſurrounded on all ſides by a number of large and populous villages, adorned with handſome commodious buildings, the country-ſeats of gentlemen and tradeſmen, whither the latter retire for the benefit of the freſh air, and to relax their minds from the hurry of buſineſs.

Its length, from eaſt to weſt, is generally allowed to be above 7 miles; and its breadth, in ſome places, 3, in others 2; and in others again not much above half a mile. The number of the people, are computed to be near a million. There are 318 places devoted to religious worſhip, in the compaſs of this vaſt pile of buildings, without reckoning the 21 out-pariſhes, uſually included within the bills of mortality.

Of theſe churches the moſt famous is St. Paul's cathedral, which is the nobleſt of all the proteſtant churches in the world; the expence of rebuilding this cathedral, after the fire of London, is computed at about 800,000l.

Weſtminſter-Abbey, or the collegiate church of Weſtminſter, is a venerable pile of building; this is the repoſitory of the deceaſed Britiſh kings and nobility; and here are alſo monuments erected to the memory of thoſe who have done honour to the nation, by a proper uſe of great and exalted abilities. The monarchs of Great-Britain are alſo crowned here.

There are here two royal palaces, St James's and the Queen's Palace, both of them, eſpecially the firſt, greatly beneath the dignity of a king of Great-Britain.

The bridges of London, Weſtminſter, and Black-Friars, are beheld with admiration by all foreigners; that

that of London conſiſts of 19 ſtone arches; it is 900 feet long, 30 wide, and 60 feet high.

Weſtminſter-bridge is reckoned one of the moſt complete and elegant ſtructures of the kind in the known world. It is built entirely of ſtone, and extended over the river at a place where it is 1223 feet broad, which is above 300 feet broader than at London-bridge.

Black-Friars-bridge is no leſs magnificent, it has much wider arches, and is conſequently of a lighter ſtructure. Theſe arches, which are nine in number, are elliptical, and that in the centre is a hundred feet wide, and conſiderably broader than that of the Rialto at Venice.

Weſtminſter-Hall, though on the out-ſide it makes a mean and no very advantageous appearance, is a noble Gothic building, and is ſaid to be the largeſt room in the world, it being 220 feet long and 70 broad.

That beautiful column called the Monument, erected at the charge of the city, to perpetuate the memory of its being deſtroyed by fire, is juſtly worthy of notice.

The Royal-Exchange is the greateſt building of that kind in the world, and is ſaid to have coſt above 80,000l.

We might here give a deſcription of the Tower, of the Bank of England, the New Treaſury, the Admiralty-Office, the Banqueting-Houſe at White-Hall, the Mews where the King's horſes are kept, the Manſion-Houſe of the Lord Mayor, the Cuſtom-Houſe, India-Houſe, and a vaſt number of other public buildings, but this alone would be ſufficient to fill a large volume.

GEOGRAPHY.

FOURTH,—*A GEOGRAPHICAL TABLE, Containing the Names and Situations of the chief Cities, Towns, Seas, Gulphs, Bays, Streights, Capes, and other remarkable Places in the known World.*

N. B. The places in each leſſon ſhould be found by the ſcholar on a map; and, if mentioned in the Tour of Europe, he ſhould give ſome account of them.

LESSON I.

Towns.	*Provinces.*	*Countries.*	Quar.
Aberdeen,	Aberdeenſhire,	Scotland,	*Europe*
Acapulco,	Mexico,	North	*Amer.*
Adriatic Sea, or G. of Venice,	between	Italy & Turk.	*Europe*
Adrianople,	Romania,	Turkey,	*Europe*
Aleppo	Syria,	Turkey,	*Aſia*
Alexandria,	Lower Egypt,	Turkey,	*Africa*
Algiers,	Algiers,	Barbary,	*Africa*
Amſterdam,	Holland,	Netherlands,	*Europe*
Annapolis,	Maryland,	North	*Amer.*
Antioch,	Syria,	Turkey,	*Aſia*
Antwerp,	Brabant,	Netherlands,	*Europe*
Archipelago,	Iſlands of	Greece,	*Europe.*
Archangel,	Dwina,	Ruſſia,	*Europe*
Athens,	Achaia,	Turkey,	*Europe*
Atlantic Ocean,	ſeparates Eu.	Aſia, Afr. from	Amer.

LESSON

LESSON II.

Towns.	*Provinces.*	*Countries.*	Quar.
Bay of Biſcay,	Coaſt of	France,	*Europe*
—— of Bengal,	Coaſt of	India,	*Aſia*
Baltic Sea,	between	Ger. & Swed.	*Europe*
Balbec,	Syria,	Turkey,	*Aſia*
Barcelona,	Catelona,	Spain,	*Europe*
Bagdat,	Eyraca Arab.	Turkey,	*Aſia*
Baſſora,	Eyraca Arab.	Turkey,	*Aſia*
Batavia,	Java Iſle,	Eaſt India,	*Aſia*
Bazil,	Bazil,	Switzerland,	*Europ*
Bergen,	Bergen,	Norway,	*Europe*
Berlin,	Brandenburg,	Germany,	*Europe*
Belgrade,	Servia,	Turkey,	*Europe*
Bombay,	Bombay Iſle,	Eaſt India,	*Aſia*
Bourdeaux,	Guienne,	France,	*Europe*
Boſton,	Maſſachuſets,	New England,	*Amer.*
Breſt,	Bretany,	France,	*Europe*
Breſlaw,	Sileſia,	Bohemia,	*Europe*
Britiſh Sea,	between	Brit. & Germ.	*Europe*
Black or Euxine Sea,	Turkey in	Europe and	*Aſia*
Bruſſels,	Brabrant,	Netherlands,	*Europe*
Bruges,	Flanders,	Netherlands,	*Europe*
Brunſwick,	Low. Saxony,	Germany,	*Europe*
Buenos Ayres,	La Plata,	South	*Amer.*

LESSON III.

Cairo,	Lower	Egypt,	*Africa*
Calais,	Picardy,	France,	*Europe*
Cadiz,	Andaluſia,	Spain,	*Europe*
Calcutta,	Bengal,	Eaſt India,	*Aſia*
Candia,	Candy Iſland,	Turkey,	*Aſia*
Canton,	Canton,	China,	*Aſia*
Carthagena,	Terra Firma,	South	*Amer.*
Caſpian Sea,	Ruſſian	Tartary,	*Aſia*

Caſſel,

Towns.	*Provinces.*	*Countries.*	Quar.
Caſſel,	Heſſe Caſſel,	Germany,	*Europe*
Cape Finiſtere,	Galicia,	Spain,	*Europe*
—— Vincent,	Algrave,	Portugal	*Europe*
—— Verd,		Negroland,	*Africa*
—— of Good Hope,	Hottentots,	Caffraria,	*Africa*
—— Florida,	Eaſt Floida,	North	*Amer.*
—— Horn,	Delfuego Iſle,	South	*Amer.*
Charles Town,	South Carolina,	North	*Amer.*
Copenhagen,	Zealand Iſle,	Denmark,	*Europe*
Conſtantinople,	Romania,	Turkey,	*Europe*
Corinth,	Morea,	Turkey,	*Europe*
Cracow,	Little Poland,	Poland,	*Europe*

LESSON IV.

Damaſcus,	Syria,	Turkey,	*Aſia*
Dantzic,	Poliſh Pruſſia,	Poland,	*Europe*
Delft,	Holland,	Netherlands,	*Europe*
Dreſden,	Saxony,	Germany,	*Europe*
Dublin,	Leinſter,	Ireland,	*Europe*
Dunkirk,	Flanders,	Netherlands,	*Europe*
Engliſh Chan.	between	Eng.&France,	*Europe*
Epheſus,	Natolia,	Turkey,	*Aſia*
Edinburgh,	Edinburghſhire,	Scotland,	*Europe*
Ethiopian Sea,	Coaſt of	Guinea,	*Africa*
Fez,	Fez,	Morocco,	*Africa*
Ferrol,	Galicia,	Spain,	*Europe*
Florence,	Tuſcany,	Italy,	*Europe*

LESSON V.

Geneva,	Geneva,	Switzerland,	*Europe*
Genoa,	Genoa,	Italy,	*Europe*
Ghent,	Flanders,	Netherlands,	*Europe*
Gibraltar,	Andaluſia,	Spain,	*Europe*

Gottenburgh,

Towns.	*Provinces.*	*Countries.*	Quar.
Gottenburgh,	Gothland,	Sweden,	*Europe*
G. of Bothnia,	Coaſt of	Sweden,	*Europe*
—— Finland,	between	Swed. & Ruſ.	*Europe*
—— Venice,	between	Italy & Turk.	*Europe*
—— Ormus,	between	Perſia & Arab.	*Aſia*
—— Perſia,	between	Perſia & Arab.	*Aſia*
—— St. Lawr.	Coaſt of	New Scotl.	*N. Amer.*
—— Californ.	between	Calif. & Mex.	*N. Amer.*
—— Mexico,	Coaſt of	Mexico,	*N. Amer.*
Hague,	Holland,	Netherlands,	*Europe*
Helleſpont,	Med. & Bl. Sea,	Europe and	*Aſia*
Halifax,	Nova Scotia,	North	*Amer.*
Hanover,	Saxony,	Germany	*Europe*
Havannah,	Cuba	Iſland,	*Amer.*
Haerlem,	Holland,	Netherlands,	*Europe*
Hudſon's Bay,	Coaſt of	Labrador,	*N. Amer.*

LESSON VI.

Iſthmus of Suez,	joins	Africa to	*Aſia*
—— Corinth,	joins the Morea	to Greece,	*Europe*
—— Panama,	joins	North and S.	*Amer.*
—— Malacca,	join Malacca to	Further India,	*Aſia*
Jeruſalem,	Paleſtine,	Turkey,	*Aſia*
Indian Ocean,	Coaſt of	India,	*Aſia*
Iriſh Sea,	between	G. Brit. & Irel.	*Europe*
Iſpahan,	Irac Agem,	Perſia,	*Aſia*
Kingſton,	Jamaica,	Weſt India,	*Amer.*
Koningſberg,	Pruſſia,	Poland,	*Europe*
Levant Sea,	Coaſt of	Syria,	*Aſia*
Leyden,	Holland,	Netherlands,	*Europe*
Leipſic,	Saxony,	Germany,	*Europe*
Liſle,	Flanders,	Netherlands,	*Europe*
Liſbon,	Eſtramadura,	Portugal,	*Europe*
Lima,	Peru,	South	*Amer.*

Towns.	*Provinces.*	*Countries.*	Quar.
Louiſburgh,	Cape Breton I.	North	*Amer.*
Loretto,	Pope's Territ.	Italy,	*Europe*
London,	Middleſex,	England,	*Europe*
Londonderry,	Ulſter,	Ireland,	*Europe*
Lyons	Lyons,	France,	*Europe*
Luxemberg,	Luxemburg,	Netherlands,	*Europe*

LESSON VII.

Macao,	Canton,	China,	*Aſia*
Majorca,	Majorca Iſle,	Spain,	*Europe*
Madrid,	New Caſtile,	Spain,	*Europe*
Malta,	Malta Iſle,	Mediterranean,	*Europe*
Mantua,	Mantua,	Italy,	*Europe*
Madras,	Coromandel,	Eaſt India,	*Aſia*
Manilla,	Philippine I.	Eaſt India,	*Aſia*
Marſeilles,	Provence,	France,	*Europe*
Medina,	Arab. Deſerta,	Arabia,	*Aſia*
Mecca,	Arab. Deſerta,	Arabia,	*Aſia*
Mediter. Sea,	between	Europe and	*Africa*
Meſſina,	Sicily Iſland,	Mediter. Sea,	*Europe*
Mexico,	Mexico,	North	*Amer.*
Milan,	Milaneſe,	Italy,	*Europe*
Mocho,	Arabia Felix,	Arabia,	*Aſia*
Montreal,	Canada,	North	*Amer.*
Montpellier,	Languedoc,	France,	*Europe*
Morocco,	Morocco,	Barbary,	*Africa*
Moſcow,	Moſcow,	Ruſſia,	*Europe*

LESSON VIII.

Nanking,	Nanking,	China,	*Aſia*
Naples,	Naples,	Italy,	*Europe*
Narva,	Livonia,	Ruſſia,	*Europe*
New York,	New York,	North	*Amer.*
Nineveh,	Aſſyria,	Turkey,	*Aſia*

Olympia,

Towns.	*Provinces.*	*Countries.*	Quar.
Olympia,	Greece,	Turkey,	*Europe*
Oporto,	Duoro,	Portugal,	*Europe*
Oſtend,	Flanders,	Netherlands,	*Europe*
Pacific or Oriental Ocean,	between	Aſia and	*Amer.*
Palermo,	Sicily Iſles,	Mediterranean,	*Europe*
Paris,	Iſle of France,	France,	*Europe*
Patna,	Bengal,	Eaſt India,	*Aſia*
Pegu,	Pegu,	Eaſt India,	*Aſia*
Pekin,	Pekin,	China,	*Aſia*

LESSON IX.

Penſacola,	Weſt Florida.	North	*Amer.*
Peterſburgh,	Ingria,	Ruſſia,	*Europe*
Philadelphia,	Penſylvania,	North	*Amer.*
Placentia,	Newfound. Iſle,	North	*Amer.*
Pondicherry,	Coromandel,	Eaſt India,	*Aſia*
Porto Bello,	Darien,	Terra Firma,	*Amer.*
Port Royal,	Jamaica Iſle,	Weſt India,	*Amer.*
Potoſi,	Peru,	South	*Amer.*
Prague,		Bohemia,	*Europe*
Preſburg,	Upper	Hungary,	*Europe*
Quebec,	Canada,	North	*Amer.*
Quito,	Peru,	South	*Amer.*
Raguſa,	Dalmatia,	Venice,	*Europe*
Ratiſbon,	Bavaria,	Germany,	*Europe*
Rheims,	Champagne,	France,	*Europe*
Rhodes,	Rhodes Iſland,	Levant Sea,	*Aſia*
Rome,	Pope's Territ.	Italy,	*Europe*
Roſetto,	Egypt,	Turkey,	*Africa*
Rotterdam,	Holland,	Netherlands,	*Europe*
Rouen,	Normandy,	France,	*Europe*

LESSON X.

Towns.	*Provinces.*	*Countries.*	Quan.
St. Auguſtine,	Eaſt Florida,	North	*Amer.*
— Domingo,	Hiſpaniola I.	Weſt India,	*Amer.*
— Helena,	St. Helena	Iſland,	*Africa*
— Jago,	Chili,	South	*Amer.*
— Salvador,	Brazil,	South	*Amer.*
Samarcand,	Uſbec,	Tartary,	*Aſia*
Santa Fe,	New Mexico,	North	*Amer.*
Savannah,	Georgia,	North	*Amer.*
Sayd.or Thebes,	Upper	Egypt,	*Africa*
Samaria Ruins,	Holy Land,	Turkey,	*Aſia*
St. George's Channel,	between	Engl. & Irel.	*Europe*
Sea of Aſof,	Little Tartary,	Europe and	*Aſia*
— Marmora,	Turkey in	Europe and	*Aſia*
— Kamſchatka,	Coaſt of	Kamſchatka,	*Aſia*
— Korea,	Coaſt of	Korea,	*Aſia*
Seville,	Andaluſia,	Spain,	*Europe*
Siam,	Siam,	Eaſt India,	*Aſia*
Sidon,	Paleſtine,	Turkey,	*Aſia*
Smyrna,	Natolia,	Turkey,	*Aſia*
Spaw,	Liege,	Germany,	*Europe*
Sound,	between	Denm.&Swed.	*Europe*

LESSON XI.

Straſburg,	Alſace,	Germany,	*Europe*
Stockholm,	Uplandia,	Sweden,	*Europe*
Streights of Dover,	between	Engl.&France,	*Europe*
—— Gibraltar,	between	Europe and	*Africa*
—— Babel-mandel,	between	Africa and	*Aſia*
—— Ormus,	between	Perſian&Arab.	*Aſia*
—— Malacca,	between	Mal. & Sumat.	*Aſia*
—— Magellen,	In Patagonia,	South	*Amer.*
—— LaMaire,	In Patagonia,	South	*Amer.*

Towns.	*Provinces.*	*Countries.*	Quar.
Suez,	Suez,	Egypt,	*Africa*
Surinam,	Surinam,	South	*Amer.*
Surat,	Cambaya,	Eaſt India,	*Aſia*
Syracuſe,	Sicily Iſle,	Mediterranean,	*Europe*
Tangier,	Fez,	Barbary,	*Africa*
Tanjour,	Tanjour,	Eaſt India,	*Aſia*
Tauris, or Ecbatana,	Medea,	Perſia,	*Aſia*
Teflis,	Georgia,	Perſia,	*Aſia*
Tetuan,	Fez,	Barbary,	*Africa*
Thorn,	Regal Pruſſia,	Poland,	*Europe*
Tobolſki,	Siberia,	Ruſſia,	*Aſia*
Toledo,	New Caſtile,	Spain,	*Europe*

LESSON XII.

Toulon,	Provence,	France,	*Europe*
Trent,	Trent,	Germany,	*Europe*
Troy Ruins,	Natolia,	Turkey,	*Aſia*
Tripoli,	Tripoli,	Barbary,	*Africa*
Tunis,	Tunis,	Barbary,	*Africa*
Turin,	Piedmont,	Italy,	*Europe*
Tyre,	Judea,	Turkey,	*Aſia*
Utrecht,	Holland,	Netherlands,	*Europe*
Venice,	Venice,	Italy,	*Europe*
Verſailles,	Iſle of France,	France,	*Europe*
Vienna,	Auſtria,	Germany,	*Europe*
Warſaw,	Warſovia,	Poland,	*Europe*
Williamſburg,	Virginia,	North	*Amer.*
Worms,	Lower Rhine,	Germany.	*Europe*

PART IV.

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF *REMARKABLE EVENTS, DISCOVERIES, and INVENTIONS*;

ALSO

The ÆRA, the COUNTRY, and WRITINGS of many LEARNED MEN:

Not mentioned in the former Part of this Work.

LESSON I.

Before Chriſt.

4004 THE creation of the world, and Adam and Eve.

4003 The birth of Cain, the firſt who was born of a woman.

3017 Enoch, for his piety, is tranſlated to Heaven.

2348 The old world is deſtroyed by a deluge, which continued 377 days.

2247 The Tower of Babel is built about this time by Noah's poſterity, upon which God miraculouſly confounds their language, and thus diſperſes them into different nations.

About

About the ſame time, Noah is, with great probability, ſuppoſed to have parted from his rebellious offſpring, and to have led a colony of ſome of the more tractable into the Eaſt, and there either he or one of his ſucceſſors to have founded the ancient Chineſe monarchy.

2234 The celeſtial obſervations began at Babylon.

2188 Miſraim, the ſon of Ham, founds the kingdom of Egypt, which laſted 1663 years, down to the conqueſt of Cambyſes, in 525 before Chriſt.

2059 Ninus, the ſon of Belus, founds the kingdom of Aſſyria, which laſted above 1000 year, and out of its ruins were formed the Aſſyrians of Babylon, thoſe of Niniveh, and the kingnom of the Medes.

1921 The covenant of God made with Abram, when he leaves Haran to go into Canaan, which begins the 430 years of ſojourning.

LESSON II.

1897 The cities of Sodom and Gomora are deſtroyed for their wickedneſs, by fire from heaven.

1635 Joſeph dies in Egypt, which concludes the book of Geneſis, containing a period of 2369 years.

1574 Aaron born in Egypt; 1490, appointed by God firſt high-prieſt of the Iſraelites.

1571 Moſes, brother to Aaron, born in Egypt, and adopted by Pharaoh's daughter, who educates him in all the learning of the Egyptians.

1556 Cecrops, brings a colony of Saites from Egypt into Attica, and begins the kingdom of Athens in Greece.

1546 Scamander comes from Crete into Phrygia, and begins the kingdom of Troy.

1493 Cadmus carried the Phenician letters into Greece, and built the citadel of Thebes.

1491 Moſes

1491 Moſes performs a number of miracles in Egypt, and departs from that kingdom, together with 600,000 Iſraelites, beſides children, which completed the 430 years of ſojourning.

1452 The Pentateuch, or five firſt books of Moſes, are written in the land of Moab, where he died the year following, aged 110.

1451 The Iſraelites, after ſojourning in the Wilderneſs forty years, are led under Joſhua into the land of Canaan.

LESSON III.

1406 Iron is found in Greece from the accidental burning of the woods.

1198 The rape of Helen by Paris, which, in 1193, gave riſe to the Trojan war, and ſiege of Troy, by the Greeks, which continued ten years, when that city was taken and burnt.

1048 David is ſole king of Iſrael.

1004 The Temple is ſolemnly dedicated by Solomon.

896 Elijah the prophet, is tranſlated to Heaven.

894 Money firſt made of gold and ſilver at Argos.

869 The city of Carthage, in Africa, founded by queen Dido.

814 The kingdom of Macedon begins.

753 Æra of the building of Rome in Italy by Romulus, firſt king of the Romans.

720 Samaria taken, after three years ſiege, and the kingdom of Iſrael finiſhed by Salmanaſar, king of Aſſyria, who carries the ten tribes into captivity.

658 Byzantium (now Conſtantinople) built by a colony of Athenians.

604 By order of Necho, king of Egypt, ſome Phenicians ſailed from the Red Sea round Africa, and returned by the Mediterranean.

600 Thales of Miletus, travels into Egypt, conſults the prieſts of Memphis, acquires the knowledge,

ledge of geometry, aſtronomy, and philoſophy; returns to Greece, calculates eclipſes, gives general notions of the univerſe, and maintains that an only ſupreme Intelligence regulates all its motions.

LESSON IV.

597 Jeoiakin, king of Judah, is carried away captive, by Nebuchadnezzar, to Babylon.

587 The city of Jeruſalem taken after a ſiege of 18 months.

559 Cyrus the firſt king of Perſia.

538 The kingdom of Babylon finiſhed; that city being taken by Cyrus, who in 536, gives an edict for the return of the Jews.

515 The ſecond temple at Jeruſalem is finiſhed under Darius.

509 Tarquin, the ſeventh and laſt king of the Romans, is expelled, and Rome is governed by two conſuls, and other republican magiſtrates, till the battle of Pharſalia, being a ſpace of 461 years.

481 Xerxes the Great, king of Perſia, begins his expedition againſt Greece.

458 Ezra is ſent from Babylon to Jeruſalem, with the captive Jews and the veſſels of gold and ſilver, &c. being 70 weeks of years, or 490 years before the crucifixion of our Saviour.

430 The hiſtory of the Old Teſtament finiſhes about this time.

LESSON V.

400 Socrates, the founder of moral philoſophy among the Greeks, believes the immortality of the ſoul, a ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, for which, and other ſublime doctrines, he is put to death by the Athenians, who ſoon after repent,

repent, and erect to his memory a ſtatue of braſs.

331 Alexander the Great, king of Macedon, conquers Darius, king of Perſia, and other nations of Aſia. 323, dies at Babylon, and his empire is divided by his generals into four kingdoms.

284 Ptolemy Philadelphus, king of Egypt, employs ſeventy-two interpretors to tranſlate the Old Teſtament into the Greek language, which is called the Septuagint.

264 The firſt Punic war begins, and continues 23 years.

218 The ſecond Punic war begins, and continues 17 years. Hannibal paſſes the Alps, and defeats the Romans in ſeveral battles.

168 Perſeus defeated by the Romans, which ends the Macedonian kingdom.

163 The government of Judea under the Maccabees begins, and continues 126 years.

LESSON VI.

146 Carthage, the rival to Rome, is razed to the ground by the Romans.

135 The hiſtory of the Apocrypha ends.

52 Julius Cæſar makes his firſt expedition into Britain.

47 The battle of Pharſalia between Cæſar and Pompey, in which the latter is defeated.

45 The war of Africa, in which Cato kills himſelf.

44 Cæſar the greateſt of the Roman conquerors, after having fought fifty pitched battles, and ſlain 1,192,000 men, is killed in the ſenate-houſe by conſpirators.

31 The battle of Actium fought, in which Mark Anthony and Cleopatra are totally defeated by Octavius, nephew to Julius Cæſar.

30 Alexandria

30 Alexandria, in Egypt, is taken by Octavius, upon which Anthony and Cleopatra put themſelves to death, and Egypt is reduced to a Roman province.

8 Rome at this time is 50 miles in circumference, and contains 463,000 men fit to bear arms.

The temple of Janus is ſhut by Auguſtus, as an emblem of univerſal peace.

The CHRISTIAN ÆRA.

LESSON VII.

JESUS CHRIST is born,

12 ——Diſputes with the Doctors in the Temple;

27 ——is baptized by John in the wilderneſs,

33 ——and crucified on Friday, April 3, at 30'clock P. M.

36 St. Paul converted.

39 St. Matthew writes his goſpel.

40 The name of Chriſtians firſt given at Antioch to the followers of Chriſt.

43 Claudius Cæſar's expedition to Britain.

44 St. Mark writes his goſpel.

49 London is founded by the Romans; 368, ſurrounded by ditto with a wall, ſome parts of which are ſtill obſervable.

51 Caractacus, the Britiſh king, is carried in chains to Rome.

52 The council of the apoſtles at Jeruſalem.

55 St. Luke writes his goſpel.

59 The emperor Nero puts his mother and brothers to death.

——— Perſecutes the Druids in Britain.

LESSON VIII.

61 Boadicea, the Britiſh queen, defeats the Romans; but is conquered ſoon after by Suetonius, governor of Britain.

62 St. Paul is ſent in bonds to Rome,—writes his epiſtles between 51 and 66.

63 The Acts of the Apoſtles written.
Chriſtianity is ſuppoſed to be introduced into Britain by St. Paul or ſome of his diſciples about this time,

64 Rome ſet on fire, and burned for ſix days; upon which began (under Nero) the firſt perſecution againſt the Chriſtians.

67 St. Peter and St. Paul put to death.

70 Whilſt the factious Jews are deſtroying one another with mutual fury, Titus, the Roman general, takes Jeruſalem, which is razed to the ground, and the plough made to paſs over it.

96 St. John the Evangeliſt wrote his Revelation—his goſpel in 97.

135 The ſecond Jewiſh war ends, when they were all baniſhed Judea.

139 Juſtin writes his firſt apology for the Chriſtians.

274 Silk firſt brought from India; the manufactory of it introduced into Europe by ſome monks, 551; firſt worn by the clergy in England, 1534.

306 Conſtantine the Great begins his reign.

LESSON IX.

313 The tenth perſecution ends by an edict of Conſtantine, who favours the Chriſtians, and gives full liberty to their religion.

328 Conſtantine removes the ſeat of empire from Rome to Byzantium, which is thereafter called Conſtantinople.

363 The Roman Emperor Julian, ſurnamed the Apoſtate, endeavours in vain to rebuild the temple of Jeruſalem.

364 The Roman empire is divided into the eaſtern (Conſtantinople the capital) and weſtern, (of which Rome continued to be the capital) each being now under the government of different emperors.

410 Rome taken and plundered by Alaric, king of the Viſi-Goths.

426 The Romans, reduced to extremities at home, withdraw their troops from Britain, and never return; adviſing the Britons to arm in their own defence, and truſt to their own valour.

449 Vortigern, king of the Britons, invites the Saxons into Britain, againſt the Scots and Picts.

455 The Saxons having repulſed the Scots and Picts, invite over more of their countrymen, and begin to eſtabliſh themſelves in Kent, under Hengiſt.

476 The weſtern empire is finiſhed, 523 years after the battle of Pharſalia; upon the ruins of which ſeveral new ſtates ariſe in Italy and other parts, conſiſting of Goths, Vandals, Huns, and other Barbarians, under whom literature is extinguiſhed, and the works of the learned are deſtroyed.

LESSON X.

513 Conſtantinople beſieged by Vitalianus, whoſe fleet is burned by a ſpeculum of braſs.

622 Mahomet, the falſe prophet, flies from Mecca to Medina, in Arabia, in the 44th year of his age and 10th of his miniſtry, when he laid the foundation of the Saracen empire, and from whom the Mahometan princes to this day claim their deſcent. His followers compute their time from this æra, which in Arabec is called Hegira, i. e. the Flight.

637 Jeruſalem is taken by the Saracens or followers of Mahomet.

640 Alexandria in Egypt is taken by ditto, and the grand library there burnt by order of Omar their caliph or prince.

685 The Britons, after a brave ſtruggle of near 150 years, are totally expelled by the Saxons, and drove into Wales and Cornwall.

653 The Saracens conquer Spain.

800 Charlemagne, king of France, begins the empire of Germany, afterwards called the weſtern empire; gives the preſent names to the winds and months.

826 Harold, king of Denmark, dethroned by his ſubjects for being a Chriſtian.

LESSON XI.

1000 Paper made of cotton was in uſe, that of linen rags in 1170: the manufactory introduced into England at Dartford, 1588.

1065 The Turks take Jeruſalem from the Saracens.

1091 The Saracens in Spain, being hard preſſed by the Spaniards, call to their aſſiſtance Joſeph, king of Morocco; by which the Moors get poſſeſſion of all the Saracen dominions in Spain.

1096 The firſt cruſade to the Holy Land is begun under ſeveral Chriſtian princes, to drive the infidels from Jeruſalem.

1182 Pope Alexander III. compelled the kings of England and France to hold the ſtirrups of his ſaddle when he mounted his horſe.

1186 The great conjunction of the ſun and moon and all the planets in Libra, happened in September.

1258 The Tartars take Bagdad, which finiſhes the empire of the Saracens.

1302 The mariner's compaſs invented, or improved by Givia, of Naples.

1340 Gunpowder and guns firſt invented by Swartz, a monk of Cologn.

LESSON XII.

1453 Conſtantinople taken by the Turks, which ends the eaſtern empire, 1123 years from its dedication by Conſtantine the Great.
1460 Engraving and etching on copper invented.
1489 Maps and ſea charts firſt brought to England by Barth. Columbus.
1491 The Moors, hitherto a formidable enemy to the native Spaniards, are entirely ſubdued by Ferdinand, and become ſubjects to that prince.
1497 The Portugueſe firſt ſail to the Eaſt Indies by the Cape of Good Hope.
1505 Shillings firſt coined in England.
1517 Martin Luther began the Reformation.
Egypt is conquered by the Turks.
1518 Magellan, in the ſervice of Spain, firſt diſcovers the ſtreights of that name in South America.
1529 The name of Proteſtant takes its riſe from the Reformed proteſting againſt the church of Rome, at the diet of Spires in Germany.
1534 The Reformation takes place in England, under Henry VIII.
1539 The firſt Engliſh edition of the Bible authorized; the preſent tranſlation finiſhed 1611.

LESSON XIII.

1543 Silk ſtockings firſt worn by the French king; firſt worn in England by queen Elizabeth, 1561; the ſteel frame for weaving invented by the Rev. Mr. Lee, of John's College, Cambridge, 1589.
Pins firſt uſed in England, before which time the Ladies uſed ſkewers.
1545 The famous council of Trent begins, and continues 18 years.
1549 Lord lieutenants of counties inſtituted in England.

1560 The reformation in Scotland completed by John Knox.
1572 The great maſſacre of Proteſtants at Paris.
1579 The Dutch ſhake off the Spaniſh yoke, and the republic of Holland begins.
1580 Sir Francis Drake returns from his voyage round the world, being the firſt Engliſh circumnavigator.
1583 Tobacco firſt brought from Virginia into England.
1587 Mary queen of Scots is beheaded by order of Elizabeth, after 18 years impriſonment.
1597 Watches firſt brought into England from Germany.
1621 New England planted by the Puritans.
1625 The iſland of Barbadoes, the firſt Engliſh ſettlement in the Weſt Indies, is planted.

LESSON XIV.

1632 The battle of Lutzen, in which Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and head of the Proteſtants in Germany, is killed.
1635 Province of Maryland planted by lord Baltimore.
1640 The maſſacre in Ireland, when 40,000 Engliſh proteſtants were killed.
1642 King Charles impeaches five refractory members, which begins the civil wars in England.
1655 The Engliſh under admiral Penn, take Jamaica from the Spaniards.
1664 The New Netherlands, in North America, conquered from the Swedes and Dutch by the Engliſh.
1665 The plague rages in London, and carries off 68,000 perſons.
1666 The great fire of London began Sept. 2, and continued three days, in which were deſtroyed 13,000 houſes, and 400 ſtreets.

The

1666 Tea firſt uſed in England.
1667 The peace of Breda, which confirms to the Engliſh the New Netherlands, now known by the names of Penſylvania, New York, and New Jerſey.
1672 Louis XIV. over-runs great part of Holland, when the Dutch open their ſluices, being determined to drown their country, and retire to their ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies.

LESSON XV.

1680 A great comet appeared, and from its nearneſs to our earth alarmed the inhabitants. It continued viſible from November 3, to March 9.
William Penn, a Quaker, receives a charter for planting Penſylvania.
1685 The edict of Nantes is revoked by Louis XIV. and the proteſtants are greatly diſtreſſed.
1685 Pruſſia erected into a kingdom.
1704 Gibraltar taken from the Spaniards by admiral Rooke.
The battle of Blenheim, won by the duke of Marlborough and allies, againſt the French.
1706 the treaty of Union betwixt England and Scotland, ſigned July 22.
1710 Queen Anne changes the Whig miniſtry for others more favourable to the intereſt of her brother the late Pretender.
1713 The peace of Utrecht, whereby Newfoundland, Nova-Scotia, New-Britain, and Hudſon's-Bay in North America, were yielded to Great-Britain; Gibraltar and Minorca in Europe, were alſo confirmed to the ſaid crown by this treaty.
1715 The rebellion in Scotland begins in September, under the earl of Mar, in favour of the Pretender.

LESSON XVI.

1727 Inoculation firſt tried on criminals with ſucceſs. Ruſſia, formerly a dukedom, is now eſtabliſhed as an empire.

1743 The battle of Dettingen won by the Engliſh and allies, in favour of the queen of Hungary.

1744 War declared againſt France. Com. Anſon returns from his voyage round the world.

1745 The rebellion breaks out in Scotland, and the Pretender's army defeated by the duke of Cumberland, at Culloden, April 16, 1746.

1751 Frederick, prince of Wales, father to his preſent majeſty, died.

1752 The new ſtile introduced into Great-Britain; the 3d of September being counted the 14th.

1753 The Britiſh Muſeum erected at Montague-houſe.

1756 146 Engliſhmen are confined in the black-hole at Calcutta, in the Eaſt Indies, by order of the nabob, and 123 found dead next morning.

1757 Damien attempted to aſſaſſinate the French king.

1759 General Wolf is killed in the battle of Quebec, which is gained by the Engliſh.

1762 War declared againſt Spain.

Peter III. emperor of Ruſſia, is depoſed, impriſoned, and murdered.

LESSON XVII.

1771 Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks, in his Majeſty's ſhip the Endeavour, lieut. Cooke, return from a voyage round the world, having made ſeveral important diſcoveries in the South-Seas.

1772 The king of Sweden changes the conſtitution from ariſtocracy to a limited monarchy.

The emperor of Germany, empreſs of Ruſſia, and the king of Pruſſia, ſtrip the king of Poland

land of a great part of his dominions, which they divide among themſelves, in violation of the moſt ſolemn treaties.

1773 The Jeſuits expelled from the Pope's dominions.

1774 Peace is proclaimed between the Ruſſians and Turks.

1775 The American colonies ſend deputies to Philadelphia, who aſſume the title of *The Congreſs of the Thirteen United Provinces*, and all the powers of government.

1776 The congreſs declare the United States of America independent of the crown and parliament of Great-Britain.

1778 The war againſt France commenced.

1780 Spaniſh fleet defeated at Gibraltar by Admiral Rodney.

Riots in London, and Goals burned.

1781 New Planet diſcovered by Herſchel.

1782 The total defeat of the French fleet, under the command of Count de Graſſe, by Admiral Rodney, April 12.

1783 A general peace ſigned, September 3.

1789 A revolution in France.

1791 Dreadful riots at Birmingham, July 14, 15, 16, and 17.

1792 France declared a Republic, and Savoy invaded.

1793 The French murder their King and Queen, and declare war againſt England and Holland, Spain and Naples join the confederacy of Germany, Pruſſia, England, Holland, and Ruſſia, againſt them.

1794 The French grand fleet completely defeated by Earl Howe, on the 1ſt of June; ſix ſhips of their line taken, and two ſunk.

1795 The French poſſeſs themſelves of Holland, and make peace with Spain, Pruſſia, &c.

The Prince of Wales married.

1796 Dreadful engagements between the Germans and French.

MEN

*MEN of LEARNING and GENIUS.**

LESSON XVIII.

Before Chriſt.

907 HOMER, the firſt prophane writer and Greek poet, flouriſhed. *Pope.*

413 Herodotus, of Greece, the firſt writer of prophane hiſtory. *Littlebury.*

406 Confucius, the Chineſe philoſopher, fl.

400 Socrates, the founder of moral philoſophy in Greece. *Byſhe.*

359 Xenophon, the Greek philoſopher and hiſtorian. *Smith, Spelman, Aſhly.*

348 Plato, the Greek philoſopher, and diſciple of Socrates. *Sydenham.*

313 Demoſthenes, the Athenian orator, poiſoned himſelf. *Leland.*

277 Euclid, of Alexandria, in Egypt, the mathematician, fl. *R. Simpſon.*

44 Julius Cæſar, the Roman hiſtorian and commentator, killed. *Duncan.*

43 Cicero, the Roman orator and philoſopher, put to death. *Guthrie, Melmoth.*

34 Salluſt, the Roman hiſtorian. *Gordon.*

19 Virgil, the Roman epic poet. *Dryden, Warton.*

8 Horace, the Roman lyric and ſatiric poet. *Francis.*

LESSON XIX.

After Chriſt.

17 Livy, the Roman hiſtorian. *Hay.*

79 Pliny the elder, the Roman natural hiſtorian. *Holland.*

* By the Date is implied the Time when the above Writers died; but when that Period happens not to be known, the Age in which they flouriſhed is ſignified by fl. The Names in Italics are thoſe who have given the beſt Engliſh Tranſlations, excluſive of School Books.

93 Joſephus,

After Chriſt.

93 Joſephus, the Jewiſh hiſtorian. *Whiſton.*
116 Pliny the younger, hiſtorical letters. *Melmoth.*
254 Origen, a Chriſtian father of Alexandria.
273 Longinus, the Greek orator, put to death by Aurelian. *Smith.*
342 Euſebius, the eccleſiaſtical hiſtorian and chronologer. *Hanmar.*

In the fifth century the Pagans ſubverted the Roman empire (ſee the year 476). And from that time learning, civility, and refinement, was ſucceeded by a worſe than Gothic ignorance—the ſuperſtition and buffoonery of the church of Rome; Europe therefore produces few names worthy of record during the ſpace of a thouſand years; a period which hiſtorians, with great propriety, denominate the dark or gothic ages.

The invention of Printing contributed to the revival of learning in the ſixteenth century, from which memorable æra a race of men have ſprung up in a new ſoil, France, Germany, and Britain; who, if they do not exceed, at leaſt equal the greateſt geniuſes of antiquity. Of theſe our own countrymen have the reputation of the firſt rank, with whoſe names we ſhall finiſh our liſt.

LESSON XX.

735 Bede, a prieſt of Northumberland; hiſtory of the Saxons, Scots, &c.
901 King Alfred; hiſtory, philoſophy, and poetry.
1292 Roger Bacon, Somerſetſhire; natural philoſophy.
1400 Geoffery Chaucer, London; the father of Engliſh poetry.
1572 Reverend John Knox, the Scotch reformer; hiſtory of the church of Scotland.
1598 Edmund Spencer, London; Fairy Queen, and other poems.

1616 William

1616 William Shakeſpeare, Stratford; 42 tragedies and comedies.
1622 John Napier, of Marcheſton, Scotland; diſcoverer of logarithms.
1626 Lord Chancellor Bacon, London; natural philoſophy and literature in general.
1634 Lord chief juſtice Coke, Norfolk; laws of England.
1638 Ben Johnſon, London; 53 dramatic pieces.
1657 Dr. William Harvey, Kent; diſcovered the circulation of the blood.

LESSON XXI.

1667 Abraham Cowley, London; miſcellaneous poetry.
1674 John Milton, London; Paradiſe Loſt, Regained, and other poems.
1677 Reverend Iſaac Barrow, London; natural philoſophy, mathematics, and ſermons.
1680 Samuel Butler, Worceſterſhire; Hudibras.
1685 Thomas Otway, London; ten tragedies and comedies, with other poems.
1687 Edmund Waller, Bucks; poems, ſpeeches, letters, &c.
1689 Dr. Thomas Sydenham, Doſetſhire; hiſtory of Phyſic.
1690 Nathaniel Lee, London; eleven tragedies.
Robert Barclay, Edinburgh; Apology for the Quakers.
1691 Honourable Robert Boyle; natural and experimental philoſophy.
1694 John Tillotſon, archbiſhop of Canterbury, Halifax; 254 ſermons.
1701 John Dryden, Northamptonſhire; 27 tragedies and comedies, ſatiric poems, Virgil.

LESSON XXII.

1704 John Locke, Briſtol; philoſophy, government' comment on the ſcriptures.
1713 Ant. Aſh. Cooper, Earl of Shaftſbury: Characteriſtics.
1714 Gilbert Burnet, Edinburgh, B. of Saliſbury; 39 Articles, Hiſtory, &c.
1718 Nicholas Rowe, Devonſhire; ſeven tragedies, tranſlation of Lucan's Pharſalia.
1719 Joſeph Addiſon, Wiltſhire; Spectator, Guardian, poems, politics.
John Keil, Edinburgh; mathematics, and aſtronomy.
1721 Matthew Prior, London; poems and politics.
1727 Sir Iſaac Newton, Lincolnſhire; mathematics, geometry, aſtronomy, optics.
1729 Sir Richard Steele, Dublin; four comedies, papers in Tatler, &c.
William Congreve, Staffordſhire; ſeven dramatic pieces.
1732 John Gay, Exeter; poems, fables, and eleven dramatic pieces.
1742 Edmund Halley, natural philoſophy, aſtronomy, navigation.

LESSON XXIII.

1744 Alexander Pope, London; poems, letters, tranſlation of Homer.
1745 Reverend Jonathan Swift, Dublin; poems, politics, and letters.
1748 James Thomſon, Roxburgſhire; Seaſons and other poems, 5 tragedies.
Reverend Iſaac Watts, Southampton; pſalms, hymns, ſermons, &c.
Francis Hutcheſon, Airſhire; ſyſtem of moral philoſophy.

Henry

1751 Henry St. John, lord Bolingbroke, Surry; philoſophy, metaphyſics, and politics.
1754 Dr. Richard Mead, London; on poiſons, plague, ſmall-pox, medicine, precepts.
1757 Colley Cibber, London; 25 tragedies and comedies.
1761 Thomas Sherlock, biſhop of London.
Benjamin Hoadley, B. of Wincheſter.
Samuel Richardſon, London; Grandiſon, Clariſſa, Pamela.
Reverend John Leland, Lancaſhire; Anſwer to Deiſtical Writers.

LESSON XXIV.

1765 Reverend Edward Young, Night Thoughts, and other poems, 3 tragedies.
1768 Rev. Lawrence Sterne; 45 ſermons, Sentimental Journey, Triſtram Shandy.
1769 Robert Smith, Lincolnſhire; harmonics and optics.
1770 Rev. Dr. Jortin; Life of Eraſmus and ſermons.
Tobias Smollet, Dumbartonſhire; Hiſtory of England, novels, and tranſlations.
1773 Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Cheſterfield; letters.
George Lord Lyttelton, Worceſterſhire; Hiſtory of England.
1774 Oliver Goldſmith; poems, &c.
1776 David Hume, Merſe; Hiſtory of England, &c.
James Ferguſon, Aberdeenſhire; aſtronomy.

END OF THE FOURTH PART.

PART

PART V.

TABLES in ARITHMETIC.

LESSON I.

NUMERATION TABLE.

Hundreds of Millions	Tens of Millions	Millions	Hundreds of Thousands	Tens of Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Units
							2	4
						6	5	1
					3	7	4	5
				7	6	2	5	4
			9	4	2	5	8	3
		5	3	7	4	3	0	2
	8	2	6	5	7	9	7	3
1	5	7	2	6	4	5	6	7

LESSON II.

Addition and Subtraction Table.

N. B. When the following table is uſed for Addition, you are to begin at the left hand figures on the outſide of the black line, and join them to any of the

figures above the black line at the top; the anſwer will be found on the angle where thoſe two lines meet, as 4 and 3 are 7; 6 and 8 are 14, &c. When uſed for Subtraction, you take any figure above the top black line from any of the figures that range under it, and you have the anſwer oppoſite to that figure on the outſide of the black line on the left hand, as take 4 above the top line from 12 that ſtands under it, and the remainder is 8 on the left hand ſide.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

LESSON III.

Multiplication and Diviſion Table.

N. B. When you multiply you begin with the figures on the outſide of the line on the left hand, and multiply them with the figures above the line at the top, and the anſwer is in the angle where thoſe two lines meet, as 7 times 9 is 63.——When uſed for Diviſion, you begin with any figure above the line at top, and aſk how many times it will go in any of thoſe figures which range under it; the anſwer is oppoſite on the outſide of the line on the left hand, as for inſtance, how often will 8 go in 48, the anſwer is 6 times.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

LESSON IV.

A Table of ſome Things proper to be known here.

A dozen is 12.
A ſcore is 20.
A common hundred is 5 ſcore.
The great hundred is 112 pounds.
The long hundred is 120 pounds.
A groſs is 12 dozen, or 144.
A quire of paper is 24 ſheets.
A ream is 20 quires.
A fother of lead is 19 hundred 2 quarters.
A common ſtone is 14 pounds.
A ſtone of hemp is 32 pounds.
A quintal of fiſh is 100.
A keg of herrings is 60.
A cade of herrings is 500. A barrel 1000.
A dicker of leather is 10 ſkins.
A laſt of leather is 20 dickers.
A laſt of hides is 12 dozen.

LESSON V.

Table of *Money, Weights,* and *Meaſure.*

MONEY.

Marked.			Marked.
¼ *Farthing.*	4 Farthings make	1 Penny.	*d.*
½ *Halfpenny.*	12 Pence ——	1 Shilling.	*s.*
¾ *Three Farthings.*	20 Shillings ——	1 Pound.	*l.*

PENCE TABLE.

Pence.		*s.*	*d.*	*Shil.*		*l.*	*s.*	*Pence.*	*Shil.*
20	are	1	8	20	—	1	0	12	— 1
30	—	2	6	30	—	1	10	24	— 2
40	—	3	4	40	—	2	0	36	— 3
50	—	4	2	50	—	2	10	48	— 4
60	—	5	0	60	—	3	0	60	— 5
70	—	5	10	70	—	3	10	72	— 6
80	—	6	8	80	—	4	0	84	— 7
90	—	7	6	90	—	4	10	96	— 8
100	—	8	4	100	—	5	0	108	— 9
110	—	9	2	110	—	5	10	120	— 10
120	—	10	0	120	—	6	0		

LESSON VI.

TROY WEIGHT.

			Marked.
24 Grains	make	1 Pennyweight	{ *grs.* *dwts.*
20 Pennyweights	——	1 Ounce —	*oz.*
12 Ounces	——	1 Pound —	*lb.*

By this weight are weighed gold, ſilver, jewels, electuaries, and all liquors.

25*lb.* is a quarter of an *cwt.* 100*lb.* is 1 *cwt.* 20 *cwt.* is 1 *Ton* of gold or ſilver.

AVOIR-

AVOIRDUPOISE WEIGHT.

			Marked.
16 Drachms	make	1 Ounce —	*dr.* *oz.*
16 Ounces —	—	1 Pound — —	*lb.*
28 Pounds —	—	1 Quarter — —	*qrs.*
4 Quarters, or 112*lb.*		1 Hundred Weight	*cwt.*
20 Hundred Weight		1 Ton — —	*Ton.*

LESSON VII.

There are ſeveral other denominations in this weight that are uſed in ſome particular Goods: *viz.*

	lb.
A gawn or gallon of butter, is —	12
A firkin of butter — —	56
——— ſoap — — —	64
A barrel of anchovies — —	30
——— ſoap — —	256
——— raiſins — —	112
A puncheon of prunes — —	1120
A fother of lead is 19 *cwt.* 2 *qrs.*	
A ſtone of iron ſhot, or horſeman's wt.	14
——— butcher's meat — —	8
A gallon of train oil — —	7½
A truſs of ſtraw — — —	36
——— new hay — —	60
——— old hay — —	56

36 Truſſes a load.

Of CHEESE and BUTTER.

A clove, or half ſtone — —	8
A wey in Suffolk 32 cloves, or —	256
A wey in Eſſex 42 cloves, or —	336

Cheeſe in Shropſhire is 120*lb.* to the *cwt.*

Of WOOL. *lb.*

A clove	— — —	7
A ſtone	— — —	14
A tod	— — —	28
A wey is 6 tod and 1 ſtone, or	—	182
A ſack is 2 weys, or	— —	364
A laſt is 12 ſacks, or	— —	4368

By this weight is weighed any thing of a coarſe or droſſy nature; as all grocery and chandlery wares; bread, and all metals but ſilver and gold.

Note, 1 pound avoirdupoiſe is equal to 14 *oz.* 11 *dwts.* 15½ *gr.* Troy.

LESSON VIII.

APOTHECARIES WEIGHT.

20 Grains	make	1 Scruple
3 Scruples	——	1 Drachm
8 Drachms	——	1 Ounce
12 Ounces	——	1 Pound

The apothecaries pound and ounce, and the pound and ounce troy, are the ſame, only differently divided and ſubdivided.

CLOTH MEASURE.

			Marked.
4 Nails	make	1 Quarter of a Yard	*qrs.* *n.*
3 Quarters	——	1 Flemiſh Ell —	*F. E.*
4 Quarters	——	1 Yard —	*yd.*
5 Quarters	——	1 Engliſh Ell —	*E. E.*
6 Quarters	——	1 French Ell —	*Fr. E.*

LESSON

LESSON IX.

LONG MEASURE.

			Marked.
3 Barley-corns	make	1 Inch	*bar.* *in.*
12 Inches	——	1 Foot	*feet.*
3 Feet	——	1 Yard	*yd.*
6 Feet	——	1 Fathom	*fth.*
5½ Yards	——	1 Rod, Pole, or Perch	*rod. p.*
40 Poles	——	1 Furlong	*fur.*
8 Furlongs	——	1 Mile	*mile.*
3 Miles	——	1 League	*lea.*
60 Miles	——	1 Degree	*deg.*

N. B. A degree is 69 miles 4 furlongs, nearly, though commonly reckoned but 60 miles.

This meaſure is uſed to meaſure diſtance of places, or any thing elſe that has length only.

LESSON X.

WINE MEASURE.

			Marked.
2 Pints	make	1 Quart	*pt.* *qt.*
4 Quarts	——	1 Gallon	*gal.*
10 Gallons	——	1 Anchor of Brandy	*anc.*
18 Gallons	——	1 Runlet	*run.*
31½ Gallons	——	Half an Hogſhead	½*hhd.*
42 Gallons	——	1 Tierce	*tierce.*
63 Gallons	——	1 Hogſhead	*hhd.*
2 Hogſheads	——	1 Pipe or Butt	*P.* or *Butt.*
2 Pipes or 4 Hogſheads		1 Ton	*ton.*

All brandies, ſpirits, perry, cyder, mead, vinegar, honey, and oil, are meaſured by this meaſure.

LESSON

LESSON XI.

ALE and BEER MEASURE.

			Marked.
2 Pints	make	1 Quart —	*pts.* *qt.*
4 Quarts	——	1 Gallon —	*gal.*
8 Gallons	——	1 Firkin of Ale	*A. fir.*
9 Gallons	——	1 Firkin of Beer	*B. fir.*
2 Firkins	——	1 Kilderkin —	*kil.*
4 Firkins, or 2 Kilderkins		1 Barrel —	*bar.*
1½ Barrel, or 54 Gallons		1 Hogſhead of Beer	*hhd.*
3 Barrels, or 2 Hogſheads		1 Butt —	*butt.*

In London they compute but 8 gallons to the firkin of ale, and 32 to the barrel; but in all other Parts of England, for ale, ſtrong beer and ſmall, 34 gallons to the barrel, and 8½ gallons to the firkin.

N. B. A barrel of ſalmon or eels, is 42 gallons.
A barrel of herrings — 32 ——
A keg of ſturgeon 4 or 5 ——
A firkin of ſoap — 8 ——

LESSON XII.

DRY MEASURE.

2 Pints	make	1 Quart —	*pts.* *qt.*
2 Quarts	——	1 Pottle — —	*pot.*
2 Pottles	——	1 Gallon —	*gal.*
2 Gallons	——	1 Peck — —	*pk.*
4 Pecks	——	1 Buſhel —	*bu.*
4 Buſhels	——	1 Coom —	*coom.*
2 Cooms, or 8 Buſhels,		1 Quarter —	*qr.*
4 Quarters	——	1 Chaldron —	*chal.*

5 Quarters,

5 Quarters	make	1 Wey	—	*wey.*
2 Weys	——	1 Laſt	—	*laſt.*

In London, 36 buſhels make a chaldron of coals.

The buſhel in *Water Meaſure* is 5 pecks.

A ſcore of coals is 21 chaldron.
A ſack of coals, 3 buſhel.
A chaldron of coals, 12 ſacks.
A horſe load of corn, 5 buſhels.
A cart load ditto, 40 buſhels.

This meaſure is applied to all dry goods.

The ſtandard buſhel is 18½ Inches wide, and 8 Inches deep.

LESSON XIII.

TIME.

				Marked.
60 Seconds	make	1 Minute	—	*″ m.*
60 Minutes	——	1 Hour	—	*hour.*
24 Hours	——	1 Day	—	*day.*
7 Days	——	1 Week	—	*week.*
4 Weeks	——	1 Month	—	*mo.*
13 Months, 1 Day, 6 Hours,		1 Julian Year	—	*yr.*

To know the Days in each Month, obſerve,

Thirty Days hath September,
April, June, *and* November,
All the reſt have Thirty-one;
Except February *alone*,
And that hath Twenty-eight Days clear,
And Twenty-nine every Leap Year.

LESSON

LESSON XIV.

SQUARE MEASURE.

144 Inches	make	1 Foot.
9 Feet	——	1 Yard.
100 Feet	——	1 Square of Flooring.
272¼ Feet	——	1 Rod
40 Rods	——	1 Rood.
4 Roods, or 160 Rods, or 4840 Yards	}	1 Acre of Land.
640 Acres	——	1 Square Mile.
30 Acres	——	1 Yard of Land.
100 Acres	——	1 Hide of Land.

By this meaſure are meaſured all things that have length and breadth; ſuch as land, painting, plaiſtering, flooring, thatching, plumbing, glazing, &c.

LESSON XV.

SOLID MEASURE.

1728 Inches	make	1 Solid Foot.
27 Feet	——	1 Yard, or Load of Earth.
40 Feet of round Timber or 50 Feet of hewn Timber	}	is 1 Ton or Load.

108 ſolid feet, *i. e.* 12 feet in length, 3 feet in breadth, and 3 deep; or commonly, 14 feet long, 3 feet 1 inch broad, and 3 feet 1 inch deep, is a ſtack of wood.

128 ſolid feet, *i. e.* 8 feet long, 4 feet broad, and 4 feet deep, is a cord of wood.

By this meaſure are meaſured all things that have length, breadth, and depth.

LESSON

LESSON XVI.

TABLE in PRACTICE.

THE EVEN PARTS

Of a Shilling.		*Of a Pound.*		*Of a Hundred.*	
6	Pence is $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Shillings is $\frac{1}{2}$	56	Pounds $\frac{1}{2}$
4	$\frac{1}{3}$	6 8*d.*	$\frac{1}{3}$	28	$\frac{1}{4}$
3	$\frac{1}{4}$	5 0	$\frac{1}{4}$	16	$\frac{1}{7}$
2	$\frac{1}{6}$	4 0	$\frac{1}{5}$	14	$\frac{1}{8}$
$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	3 4	$\frac{1}{6}$	7	$\frac{1}{10}$
1	$\frac{1}{12}$	2 6	$\frac{1}{8}$		
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{24}$	2 0	$\frac{1}{10}$		
$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{48}$	1 0	$\frac{1}{20}$		

END OF THE FIFTH PART.

PART

PART VI.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF *FOREIGN COINS*, With their ENGLISH VALUE.

Name.	Country.	Value. L.	s.	d.
ABASHEE,	*Perſia*,	0	1	4
Abyſs,	*Arabia*,	0	1	4 1/5
Albertus,	*Bradenburgh and Pomerania*,	0	4	2
Ana,	*Bengal*,	0	0	1 7/8
As or Libella,	*Anc. Rom.*	0	0	3/10 1/10
Aſar,	*Perſia*	0	6	8
Aſper,	*Turkey*,	0	0	0 3/4
Aureus,	*Anc. Rom.*	1	0	9
B				
Batzen,	*Auſtria, Swabia*,	0	0	1 1/5 3/5
Bayoc,	*Rome*,	0	0	0 3/4
Beka or half Shekel,	*Anc. Jew.* 1s. 4d. or	0	1	6
Beſſe,	*Perſia*,	0	0	1 1/2
Beſtic,	*Turkey*,	0	0	3
Biſti,	*Perſia*,	0	0	1 3/5
Bit or Rial,	*Spain*,	0	0	7
Blanquil,	*Morocco*,	0	0	2
Bovello,	*Perſia*,	0	16	0

Capan,

Name.	Country.	Value. L.	s.	d.
C				
Capan,	*East Indies,*	0	0	3
Caragrouch,	*Turkey,*	0	5	0
Carlin,	*Naples,*	0	0	4
Caroline,	*Sweden, Lapland,*	0	1	2
Cartin,	*Italy,*	0	0	4
Catee,	*Japan,*	66	3	0
Cheroonitz Ducat,	*Russia*	0	9	6
Chequin,	*Rome,*	0	9	0
Chevelat,	*Genoa, Corsica,*	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}\frac{8}{5}$
Copec S.	*Russia,*	0	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto B.	*Ditto,*	0	0	1
Copper Marc,	*Sweden, Lapland,*	0	0	1 $\frac{5}{9}$
Copperplate Dollar,	*Livonia,*	0	5	0
Copstuck,	*Cologn,*	0	0	8 $\frac{2}{3}$
Cowstic,	*Poland, Prussia,*	0	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Croisat,	*Genoa, Venice,*	0	6	6
Crown,	*England, Scotland,*	0	5	0
Ditto,	*Ireland,*	0	5	5
Ditto,	*Denmark, Zealand, Norway,*	0	3	0
Ditto	*Bern,*	0	4	6
Ditto Current,	*Rome,*	0	5	0
Ditto Stampt,	*Ditto,*	0	6	0
Croisade,	*Geneva,*	0	5	10 $\frac{7}{8}$
Ditto,	*Genoa, Corsica,*	0	3	7
Crusado or Ducat,	*Portugal,*	0	2	10
Crusade of Ex,	*Portugal,*	0	2	3
New Ditto,	*Portugal,*	0	2	8 $\frac{2}{5}$
D				
Denarius,	*Anc. Rom.*	0	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denier,	*France,*	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{24}$
Doubloon or Old Double,	*Spain,*	3	7	1
		3	9	4
Double,	*Japan,*	12	12	0
Double Gulden,	*Hanover,*	0	4	8
Dollar of Zealand,	*Unit. Prov.*	0	3	0
Ditto of Lion,	*Holland,*	0	3	7

Name.	Country.	Value.
Dollar of Dantzick,	*Poland, Pruſſia, Germany,*	0 4 6
Ditto Lubec,	*Denmark,*	0 4 7
Dry Guilder,	*Holland, Zealand,*	0 5 3
Ducat Single,	*Holland, Poland, Sweden,*	0 9 3
Ducatoon,	*Piedmont, Savoy, Sardinia,*	0 5 3
Ditto,	*Cologn, Flanders,*	0 4 5
Ducat new, marked 124	*Venice,*	0 5 5
Ducat or Cruſado,	*Portugal,*	0 2 10
Ducatus Venetus,	*Venice,*	0 3 4
E		
Ecu, or Crown d'Argent,	*Genoa,*	0 7 6
Ditto Old,	*France,*	0 4 6
Eight Mark Piece,	*Sweden,*	0 5 2
Ditto Mexico, Pillar, and Seville Piece,	*Spain,*	0 4 5
Engliſh Crown,	*Coromandel, &c.*	0 5 0
Eſcudi, Ecu,	*Rome,*	0 5 0
Ditto Blanc or new,	*France,*	0 5 0
Ditto of Ex,	*Liſle, Cambray,*	0 2 6
F		
Fiano,	*Bengal,*	0 1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Florin,	*Holland,*	0 1 8
Ditto,	*Flanders, Brabant,*	0 1 6
Ditto,	*Brandenburg, Pomerania, Poland, Pruſſia,*	0 1 2
Ditto,	*Geneva,*	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto,	*Piedmont, Savoy, Sardinia,*	0 0 9
Frederic d'Or,	*Poland, Pruſſia,*	0 17 6
G		
Genouine,	*Genoa, Corſica,*	0 6 2
Gold Rupee,	*Guzzurat,*	1 15 0
Gould,	*Franconia,*	0 2 4

Gould,

Name.	Country.	Value.		
Gould,	*St. Gall,*	0	2	6
Groat,	*England, Scotland,*	0	0	4
Gros,	*Bern,*	0	0	2
Groſh,	*Hanover,*	0	0	1 ¾
Guilder,	*Holland, Zealand,*	0	1	9
Ditto,	*Cologn,*	0	2	4
Guinea,	*France,*	1	0	0
Ditto,	*England, Scotland,*	1	1	0
Ditto,	*Ireland,*	1	2	9
Gulden,	*Hanover,*	0	2	4
Gulden Old,	*Brandenburgh,*	0	2	6
Gulden New,	*Ditto,*	0	2	3
Ditto,	*Hanover,*	0	2	4
H				
Half Gulden,	*Hanover,*	0	1	2
Halfpenny,	*England,*	0	0	0 ½
Half Shilling,	*England, Scotland,*	0	0	6
Ditto,	*Ireland,*	0	0	6 ½
Half Scalin,	*French,*	0	0	2 $\frac{11}{16}$
Hard Dollar,	*Cologn,*	0	4	8
I				
Japaneſe,	*Japan,*	6	6	0
Joaneſe,	*Portugal,*	1	16	0
John's Piece,	*Ditto,*	3	12	0
Italian Ducat,	*Egypt,*	0	3	4
Jule,	*Venice,*	0	0	6
2 Jules Piece,	*Italy,*	0	0	11 ½
Julio Ditto,	*Rome, Italy,*	0	0	6
K				
Keyſer Groſh,	*Franconia,*	0	0	1 ⅔
L				
Laree,	*Bombay, Dabul,*	0	0	5 ⅔
Larin,	*Arabia, Perſia,*	0	0	10
Libra,	*Barcelona, Saragoſſa, Valencia,*	0	5	7 ½
Lire,	*Genoa, Corſica,*	0	0	8 ⅗
Ditto,	*Venice,*	0	0	6 ⅔
Ditto,	*Bologne, Ravenna,*	0	1	0

Name.	Country.	Value. L.	s.	d.
Lire,	*Piedmont, Savoy, Sardinia,*	0	1	3
Livre,	*Bern,*	0	2	0
Ditto,	*Bazil, St. Gall,*	0	2	6
Ditto Tournois,	*Paris, Lyons, Marſeilles,*	0	0	10
Louis d'Or, Old,	*France,*	0	16	9
Ditto New,	*Ditto,*	1	0	0
M				
Mace,	*China,*	0	0	8
Mamooda,	*Perſia,*	0	0	8
Marc,	*Livonia,*	0	0	2 4/9
Marc,	*Denmark, Zealand, Norway,*	0	0	9
Marien,	*Saxony, Holſtein,*	0	0	1 1/6
Mark Lups,	*Poland,*	0	3	9 3/4
Ditto Rix,	*Denmark,*	0	0	11
Ditto Slet,	*Ditto,*	0	0	9
8 Marks Piece,	*Denmark, Sweden,*	0	5	2
Medin,	*Barbary,*	0	0	1 2/3
Medio,	*Morocco,*	0	4	8
Mœda, or Moidore,	*Portugal,*	1	6	10
Milre, or a Thouſand Res,	*Ditto,*	0	5	7 1/2
Mœda,	*Ditto,*	1	7	0
O				
Octavo, 8 Marvedies,	*Spain,*	0	0	1 3/4
Octavo,	*Morocco,*	0	1	2
Or,	*Perſia,*	0	6	8
Orke,	*Holland,*	0	0	0 1/4
Ort,	*Poland, Pruſſia,*	0	0	8 2/3
Oſtic,	*Turkey,*	0	0	6
An Ounce,	*Morocco,*	0	0	8
Ditto,	*Sicily, Malta,*	0	7	8 4/13
Ounce Silver,	*Japan,*	0	4	10
Ounce Gold,	*Ditto,*	3	3	0

Patacon,

Name.	Country.	Value. L.	s.	d.
P				
Patacon,	*Geneva*,	0	3	11 ¼
Pagoda,	*Guzzurat*,	0	8	9
Paru,	*Goa, Viſapour*,	0	18	0
Penny,	*England, Scotland*,	0	0	1
Petite Piece,	*France*,	0	0	3
Pezzo of Ex,	*Genoa, Corſica*,	0	4	2
Philip, 7 Livres,	*Milan*,	0	8	0
Piette,	*Dunkirk, St. Omer's*,	0	0	7 ½
Piaſter,	*Egypt*,	0	4	0
Piaſter,	*Spain*,	0	4	6
Pical,	*Coromandel*,	0	0	2
Piſtole,	*Paris, Lyons, Marſeilles*,	0	8	4
Ditto,	*Genoa, Corſica*,	0	14	4
Ditto,	*Madrid, Cadiz, Seville*,	0	16	9
Ditto Old Milan,	*Italy*,	1	13	4
Ditto,	*Leghorn, Florence*,	0	15	6
Piſtarine,	*Madrid, Cadiz, Seville*,	0	0	10 ¾
Plapert,	*Bern*,	0	0	1 ⅗
Ditto,	*Cologn*,	0	0	2 1/10
Poluſk,	*Ruſſia*,	0	0	0 ½
Poltin,	*Ruſſia, Muſcovy*,	0	2	3
Polpotin,	*Ditto, Ditto*,	0	1	1 ½
Port,	*Portugal*,	1	16	0
Pound,	*England*,	1	0	0
Pound Flem.	*Flanders, Brabant*,	0	9	0
Ditto,	*Holland, Zealand*,	0	10	6
Ditto,	*Hamburg*,	0	11	3
R				
Rial,	*Madrid, Cadiz, Seville*,	0	0	5
Rial or Bit,	*Spain*,	0	0	7
Ditto,	*Siam*,	0	5	0
Rix Dollar, or Pattagon,	*Holland, Zealand, Bazil, &c.*	0	4	4

Name.	Country.	Value. L.	s.	d.
Rix Mark,	*Denmark*,	0	0	11
Rupee,	*Ditto*,	0	2	0
Ditto,	*Coromandel, China*,	0	2	6
Ruble,	*Ruſſia*,	0	4	6
S				
Sataleer,	*Siam*,	0	0	7
Scalin,	*Flanders, Brabant*,	0	0	5
Sequin,	*Venice*,	0	9	6
Ditto,	*Arabia*,	0	7	6
Shilling,	*England, Scotland*,	0	1	0
Ditto,	*Ireland*,	0	1	1
Scheling Lub.	*Hamburg*,	0	0	1 1/8
Ditto ten,	*Zealand*,	0	5	2
Seraph,	*Turkey*,	0	5	0
Shahee,	*Perſia*,	0	0	4
Silver Chequin,	*Barbary*,	0	3	4
Silver Marc,	*Sweden, Lapland*,	0	0	4 2/3 2/3
Ditto Dollar,	*Ditto, Ditto*,	0	1	6 2/3
Scudi,	*Piedmont, Milan, Sardinia*,	0	4	6
Ditto Current,	*Ditto, Ditto, &c.*	0	4	2
Sol or ſols. pl. ſous,	*France*,	0	0	1/2 1/10
Ditto,	*Bern*,	0	0	1 1/5
Solds,	*Barcelona, Valentia*,	0	0	3 3/8
Solota,	*Turkey*,	0	1	0
A Specie Dollar,	*Saxony, Holſtein*,	0	4	8
Slet Dollar,	*Hamburg*,	0	3	0
Slet Mark,	*Denmark*,	0	0	9
Stampt Julio,	*Rome*,	0	0	7 1/2
Stiver,	*Holland*,	0	0	1
Sultanin,	*Egypt*,	0	10	0
T				
Tari,	*Sicily*,	0	1	5
Tarin,	*Italy*,	0	0	8
Tangu,	*Goa, Viſapour*,	0	4	6
Teſton,	*Rome*,	0	1	6
Teſtoon,	*Portugal*,	0	0	6 1/4

Timph,

Name.	Country.	Value. L.	s.	d.
Timph, or Tinſe,	*Poland, Pruſſia,*	0	0	7
Toman, or Tomand,	*Perſia,* 200 ſhahees or	3	6	8
Tycall, Silver,	*India,*	0	3	1 ½
Ditto, Gold,	*China,*	2	16	3
Tutal,	*Siam,*	0	2	6
Z				
Zequin,	*Barbary, Morocco,*	0	9	0
Zachin,	*Venice,*	0	7	6
Zelot,	*Turkey,*	0	0	7 ½
Zeriff,	*Ditto,*	0	10	0
Zeraphim,	*Bombay, Dabul,*	0	1	4
Zaroonitz,	*Ruſſia, Muſcovy,*	0	9	0

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